HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,178—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 6
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 5 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
21st May	ORIENTAL	5981	HIMALAYA	6898
28th "	PERSIA	7961		
4th June	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10300
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
18th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
25th "	PENINSULAR	5294		
2nd July	VICTORIA	6522	BRITANNIA	6525
9th "	EGYPT	7912		
16th "	ARABIA	7923	MACEDONIA	10 00
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5281		
30th "	VICTORIA	6522	AUSTRALIA	6901
6th Aug	PERSIA	7951		
13th "	ARCADIA	6901	MONGOLIA	9505
20th "	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	VICTORIA	6522	CHINA	7912

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	19th May 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	C Gregorj	16th June 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	14th July 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT," 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 27th May, 1904.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† TRIESTE	E. Mocozzi	5,025	21st May 1904
† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	20th June "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 493. Saloon Rs. 600,
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	5,895	27th May 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to
R. SCARPA, Agent General,
Lascar House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 20th May, or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,500 tons, on TUESDAY, the 17th May, at 10 a.m., calling (wea ther permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 19th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 17th May, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

A STEAMER on or about TUESDAY, 31st May, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S.S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about 18th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 16th May, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows:—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged 25 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate to exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700 Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.
Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.
The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about 1904.
ASIA	J. W. Shanklin	3,611	22nd May.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6,716	31st "
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5,124	17th June.
NUBIA	G. J. Garrick	3,551	6th July.
BRITANNIA	J. Main	3,069	21st "
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,091	10th Aug.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTER OF CREDIT issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.
"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.
Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.
STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES
FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR,
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose), Calamatta (Greek) Olives in Tins. All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.
Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month. Muscatel Raisins and Italian Oranges.
LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS
MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.
DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

		Rs	a.
30 lbs.	Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	11	0
3 1-lb.	tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3	0
6 1-lb.	tins do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,
APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

ITHACA CLOCKS
WILL MAKE A
NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT
and WORTHY addition to any HALL
They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,
Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO'S, LIMITED.
"LIGHT OF ASIA"
AND
"BAHADUR BOUQUETS"
SHOULD BE COMPARED WITH
REAL HAVANAHS
COSTING FOUR TIMES THE PRICE !!
Order a Sample Box containing 6 "Light of Asia" and 6 "Bouquets costing Annas Fourteen free anywhere in India,

McDOWELL & CO., LD.
MADRAS.
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.
For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, etc. Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.
HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.
J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MOUNT EVEREST TEA SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

WE WISH to inform the PUBLIC, that we have APPOINTED the WESTERN DAIRY COMPANY, our AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency and South and East Africa. All orders for our HIGH CLASS TEAS, grown in the Darjeeling Himalayas, and therfore the best Teas in the World, should be referred to them.

MOUNT EVEREST TEA SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.

NAGRI-SPUR P. O., Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. 6th May, 1904.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SULTAN	2881...	Pens.....	...19th May 1904.
S. S. SOMALI...	2555...	Volkertsen...	4th June 1904.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES, Agent.

24, Medows Street, Fo nbay. 21st April, 1904

NOTICE.

FOR SALE. WATER QUEEN.

A YACHT called "WATER QUEEN," formerly belonging to the late Sir Henry Morland, Port-Officer, Bombay, now in the possession of His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Janjira.

Tenders are called for.

R. G. PRADHAN. State Karbhari, Janjira.

Murud-Janjira, 14th May, 1904.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 19th May, 1904, for "PROVIDING DRAINAGE" to the NEW POLICE HOSPITAL, Byculla, Bombay.

The value of work will be about Rs. 5,000.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Undersigned.

R. J. KENT. C.E., Ag. Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 13th May, 1904.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WE have the pleasure of informing the Public and our numerous Constituents that after several years experimenting and the collection of the finest skilled labour under the supervision of an European Engineer, we are now prepared to manufacture Motor Cars of any power driven by either Steam or Petrol, also to undertake any repairs to any make of Car. We may be allowed to point out the many great advantages of ordering a Car from us, a few of which are our specialities and our name is a guarantee for good workmanship, materials and finish, and we feel sure our Simpson Car will have as good a name as we have maintained in carriages for so many years past. Another great item in the life of a car is the way in which it is looked after. We shall be pleased to teach free any intending buyers or their servants how to manage and drive a car; another consideration, we can renew or replace in our Works any breakages which may occur. Often in an imported car it takes months to import the parts, and it may are often fitted by inexperienced men.

Our new Engineer who has just arrived to take charge of this department has put us to date, a very important desideratum in this industry, seeing the rapid strides it has made within the last few years.

We shall have much pleasure in giving estimates and full particulars for any make of Car, also to give advice for the most suitable car to suit local conditions in any part of India.

SIMPSON & Co., Carriage Builders, Motor Engineers, Billiard Table and Harness Manufacturers.

Madras, 23th April, 1904.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

"GREEN'S RESTAURANT and MANSIONS," occupying an area 2,880 1-9 square yards at the Apollo Bunder, Bombay, held on a 99 years' Lease (from 1st November, 1900) from the Port Trustees, also the Soda Water Machinery, etc. Fittings and Furniture of the Restaurant and Provision business (including Billiard Tables, Crockery, Glass, Cutlery, Plateware, Linen, etc.,) and the Goodwill of the Restaurant and busines of "W. B. Green and Co.," Provision Merchants and Caterers, etc. (established 1839), together with the right to the use of the name of "W. B. Green and Co.," which is to be SOLD with the Stock-in-Trade on hand at the completion of the purchase as a going concern.

The Executor of the late Mr. W. B. Green (who was at his death the Sole Proprietor), is prepared to receive OFFERS FOR THE PURCHASE of the above on or before 30th June, 1904.

Particulars and conditions of Sale and Form of Agreement for purchase with particulars as to the rental, and as to the business can be obtained on application to Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., 30, Esplanade Road, Bombay, Solicitors for the Executor.

The business will be sold as a going concern, and the Stock-in-Trade will be taken over by the purchaser at a valuation.

The Mansions provide seven First-class Residential Flats including the Manager's Quarters occupied by Europeans exclusively.

The building was designed by, and erected under the supervision of, Messrs. Gostling and Morris, Architects, and was completed in 1900, and contains a lift in thorough working order, also and Oil Engine (5 Brake horse power by Ruston and Proctor) also a Dynamo and well.

If desired arrangements can be made with the Executor who has been connected with the business for 25 years past to continue his management.—Dated this 5th day of May, 1904

CRAWFORD, BROWN & CO., Solicitors for the Executor of the late W. B. Green, deceased.

ARDE SHIR'S

PRIZE DRAWING.

CALCUTTA, MAY. 14.

THIS EVENING Messrs. ARDESHIR'S Premises were packed with Ladies and Gentlemen of all nationalities to witness the prize drawing. The shop was artistically arranged and illuminated by electric lamps. Mr. Ardeshir thanked the public for their patronage in the past and observing that other respectable firms were actually imitating his style and principles of business; he wished success to them and hoped that like him they would carry out their business with fairness and secure the confidence of the public. At Mr. Ardeshir's next Drawing Sterling Silver Studs at Rs. 2 and at Rs. 3 will be given with the Prize tickets free of charge as usual. The NEXT DRAWING will be on the 13th AUGUST and TICKETS will be CLOSED on the 6th AUGUST. After refreshments the gathering dispersed. The first prize of Rs 20,000 fell to No. 36 held by Mr T J Reilly, Ruby Merchant, Rangoon, Rs 200 fell to No. 5985, Bhikaiji Sheriarji Bhamsha Kharaswar, Broach Rs 100 fell to No. 9585 held by the well known charitable order, the Little Sisters of the Poor, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta. Ladies and several gentlemen of all nationalities won prizes and were paid on the spot. The remaining prizes fell all over India. The public actually witnessed the drawing and were much pleased with the fairness with which it was conducted.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE GUARANTEE our course in Physical Culture to cure the most obstinate cases of obesity, indigestion, giddiness, loss of vitality, loss of appetite, etc. No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise. Send two Anna Stamps for particulars to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE, 32, Broadway, MADRAS;

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 85 each.—MACKAY & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron Phosphorus, Coca, and Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATES AND FILMS sent to us by Amateurs receive personal Attention and the results are always satisfactory. Rates from STEWART and SON, Poona.

TO BE LET.—FIRST and SECOND FLOORS, House No. 22-24, above the Mercantile Bank, Rampart Row, Fort. For particulars apply to Mr. RATANSHAW DADABHAI, care of Messrs. SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co, Opposite to Old Docks, Fort.

MAHABLESHWAR—DAKS Reliable, Comfortable. For PHAETONS, LANDAUS, TONGA DAKS or Seat in MAIL TONGAS between MAHABLESHWAR and WATTAR, write to and register your order at the GOVERNMENT MAIL CONTRACTORS, Framji Ardesher's Sons Office, at Malcompeit, Mahableshwar.

MAHABLESHWAR DAKS.—First Class Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAKS, ready laid from WATTAR to MAHABLESHWAR and PANCHGANI, at very Moderate Rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaet Dak Supplier to Their Excellencies The Governor and the Commander-in-Chief.

WANTED—Solicitors, Advocates, Pleaders, Judges, Professional and Literary Men to send Mss. to us. The only neat TYPE-COPYING OFFICE. Charges very moderate.—M BENJAMIN, 17 and 19, Churchgate St.

PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

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1 of 50,000 M	„ 2,500	5 of 20,000 M	„	1,000
1 of 45,000 M	„ 2,250	3 of 15,000 M	„	750
2 of 40,000 M	„ 2,000	18 of 10,000 M	„	500
1 of 35,000 M	„ 1,750	40 of 5,000 M	„	250
1 of 30,000 M	„ 1,500	100 of 3,000 M	„	150
Prizes:		165 of 2,000 M	„	100
1 of 100,000 M	„ 5,000	619 of 1,000 M	„	50
1 of 80,000 M	„ 4,000	812 of 400 M	„	20
1 of 60,000 M	„ 3,000	75 of 300 M	„	15
1 of 50,000 M	„ 2,500			

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

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	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in				
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.		
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20	
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21	
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22	
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23	
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24	
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25	
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 8	38 10	26	
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27	
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28	
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29	
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30	
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31	
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32	
33	29 8	59 15	45 5	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33	
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 8	34	
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35	
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 15	42 2	36	
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37	
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38	
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 6	43 15	39	
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 8	68 11	53 14	44 10	40	
41	38 0	70 8	53 8	45 11	69 8	53 5	45 8	41	
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 8	46 4	42	
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 2	55 0	47 3	43	
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44	
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 18	71 11	56 13	49 6	45	

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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,89,950.

HEAD OFFICE:—Calcutta.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.

RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 6 months 4 per cent. p. a.
„ 12 „ 5 „ p. a.
„ 2 years 5½ „ p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD, DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a. compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... „ 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of Interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
„ 1 Year	4½ „
„ 6 Months	4 „
„ 3 „	3½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and Investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 26th January, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

VANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 14.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ..... £90 1-8 = — 1-8
2½ do. Rentes ..... £97 = unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £107 = do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... £86 = do

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 25 3-4 = — 1-16
2 months hence ..... 25 9-16 = — 1-8
Spot in New York ..... 55 3-4 = — 1-8

EXCHANGES—
Paris Cheques ..... 25·10 1-2 = unchanged
Berlin „ ..... 20·41 1-2 = do
New York Demand ..... 4·86 7-8 = do

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 3 per cent = do
3 months' sight Bank Bills 2 per cent = do
4 „ „ „ „ 2 1-4 per cent = do
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 1-2 per cent = do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 3-4 per cent = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 1 per cent = — 1-8
7 day market loans ..... 1 3-8 per cent = — 1-8

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4-10 1-2. Sellers.

WHEAT—
White Delhi 28 7-8, J.-J. Sellers } quiet.
Red Karachi 27 1-8 J.-J. Done }

RAPESEED—
Brown 29 5-8. M.-J. Sellers, easier.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 31 1-2. J.-J. Sellers, dull.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 6 7-8.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.—Corrected.

Silver to Bombay £130,000
Silver to Bombay £60,000
Silver to Hongkong £25,000

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 4,000. Spot 7·34—4. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8. Sold on speculation and for Export 200. Imports 7,000. Arrivals closed dull.

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
7·10 — 9	7·06 — 8	7·02 — 3
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·80 — 8	6·28 —5·8	6·05 — 5
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·98 — 5	5·96 — 5	5·95 — 5

Receipts at U. S. Ports 3,000
Do. last year 6,500
Exports to Great Britain ..... nil
Do. do Continent 5,000

In New York—
Spot ..... 13·55
Futures, month of July ..... 13·33
Do. do. December ..... 11·17

In New Orleans—
Spot 13 1-2
Futures, month of Aug. ..... 12·90
Do. do. Nov. ..... 10·99
Tone at close ..... steady.

Bales.
Stock in Liverpool 5,89,000
Stock in London 10,000
Total visible supply 2,210,000
Total visible supply of which is
East Indian 355,000
Total quantity in sight 9,580,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 14th May, 1904 :—

Cotton	7,963 bales.
Wheat	66,757 cwts.
Linseed	29,350 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard	13,417 „
Gingelly seed	1,754 „
Poppyseed	13,002 „
Groundnuts	nil
Castorseed	4,095 „
Rice	3,975 „
Myrabollams	3,067 „
Cottonseed	7,024 „
Mowrahseed	nil
Gram	2,263 „
Joowar	1,845 „
Maize	219 „

BOMBAY, MAY 16.

Exchange—Tone steady.
Bank T.T. ..... 1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand ..... 1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. 1s. 4 1-32d.
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 5-16d.
French Francs 8 do do 170 1-4
Marks 8 do do 138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 131 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do 181
Japan 30 do do 148
Government Paper—3½ per cent Tone steady.
Cash ..... Rs. 98-6
1st Settlement 31st May „ 98-10
Money Market,—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE.—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 10th Mar. 5 do
Bank of Bengal do 14th April 5 do
Bank of Madras do 22nd Jan. 7 do
Bank of Bombay cash balance 25 lakhs up.

SEEDS—
Linseed.—Tone easier Rs. a. p.
Ready 5 3 0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet
Brown Cawnpore, Ready. 4 13 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready. 5 3 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready 5 6 0
Poppyseed.—Tone easier
Ready 5 5 0
Castorseed—Tone quiet
Ready 2 0 0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet
Soft red Ahmedabad. Rs. 28
Club, No. 1 ..... Rs. 27-8
Hard Red ..... Rs. 24-8

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM

Tone steady
Estimated sales ..... bales 6,000
Imports ..... do 15,000

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
7·14 +1	7·10 +4	7·07 +5
Aug-Sept	Sept-Oct	Oct.-Nov.
6·84 +1	6·30 +2	6·07 +2
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·01 +3	5·98 +2	5·97 +2

COTTON.—The market is steady with a moderate enquiry from Mills for the lower grades offered for spot sale. Exporters are doing little. Official prices are partially Rs. 1 to 2 higher.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (By terms) ...	244	230	223	May 25.
Bengals (M.-G.) (By terms)...	254	242	...	„
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	254	242	...	„
Oomrawatee (descriptions) M.-G.	254	243	...	„
Khandeish (M.-G.) ...	...	244	236	„
Jalgaum do. ...	...	245	237	„
Khandwa do. ...	...	250	...	...
Khangaum fair staple (M.-G) Karanja do. do. do. }	257	250		„
Akola do. do. do. }				
Oomra good staple (M.-G)				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	260	253	...	...
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)...	265	258	...	
Broach (M.-G.) ...	305	295	...	„
Surat (M.G.) ...	323	313	...	„
Bhownugger (M G.) ...	265	254	...	„
Do. (m.G.) ...	262	251	234	„
Muttia (M. G.) ...	251	239	...	„
Dharwar (S.-G) ...	...	...	279	„
Western (M. G.) ...	...	...	271	„
Dhollera (M-G.) ...	267	256		„
Do (H G) ...	264	253		„
Compta (M G) ...	...	...	284	

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed ..... quiet
Surats ..... quiet
Good Bhownugger 5 15-32
The Manchester Market has been ..... quiet
21-2 per cent Consols 90 1-8
3 per cent Rentes 97
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan 107
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers 66
Bar Silver 25 3-4

PETROLEUM.

Messrs. Scheffer and Drascher's Trade Report states that great accounts come from America of immense discoveries of petroleum, made in Azua in the Republic of Dominica. Apparently these fields are richer than the well-known districts in Beaumont, Texas. The petroleum does not lie at the surface, it seems to come from a volcanic crater. An American Syndicate secured at once a concession of 22,000 acres of the new petroleum fields It is estimated that the roughest working will give a daily output of three hundred casks, while the employment of modern technical methods will bring from the shallowest borings 2,500 casks. According to information in letters from the North American oil districts, there is no improvement in the boring results there and it is believed that the production of oil will decrease, in spite of the increased boring activity which the more favourable weather has rendered possible. The reports from the older fields do not show the slightest improvement in results, on the contrary the percentage of blind borings is greater, and the newly opened springs are for the most part only pumps of very moderate output.

In the first months of the current year, the North American trade showed a firmer development, for from January to March, 20 1-4 from millions gallons were exported from New York to Flushing against nearly 17 1-2 millions in the same period of last year; over 15 million gallons went to Shanghai against 3,171,000 last year and 6,700,000, gallons to London instead of 5,675,000. Altogether New York exported up to now this year, 98,931,554 gallons against 79,231,941 in the same period of 1903.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 14th May, as compared with the statement of the 7th May:—

LIABILITIES.	May 7. Rs.	May 14. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	49,26,580	44,96,141
Public Deposits at Branches	72,48,742	73,38,085
Other Deposits	5,85,10,313	6,17,85,870
Post Bills	22,619	18,761
Sundries	15,91,117	16,62,335
Rs.	9,07,79,371	9,36,79,093
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,12,23,569	1,10,83,912
Other authorised Securities	13,12,817	12,25,230
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	74,12,774	72,33,393
Loans do. do. do.	1,46,38,815	1,48,49,992
Bills discounted and purchased	2,81,66,500	2,90,07,360
Dead Stock	3,55,392	3,55,392
Stamps and Stationery	3,309	3,223
Balances with other Banks	15,56,047	18 08,205
Sundries	2,39,957	42,49,114
Cash	2,55,55,243	2,31,62,563
Rs.	9,07,79,371	9,36,79,09

THE BORAH HIGH PRIEST.

Sayedna Burahanudin Najamudin, the high priest of the Borah community in Bombay and other places who had proceeded on the Akbari Hajj or the great sacred pilgrimage to Mecca, about four months ago, returned to Bombay on Sunday. A very large number of Borahs assembled at the Ballard Pier to congratulate their venerable priest on his safe return. In several steam launches the leading Borahs went to offer their felicitations to the Mullanjee on board the s. s. Valetta, and after mutual salutations brought him down to the bunder in the steam launch Gaikwad. A procession was formed, and he was driven in a carriage and four through several places in the native town. At noon a dinner was given to the Bombay Borahs in Dand Baug in joy of the occasion. This is the second time the Mullanji went on a voyage, he having performed a pilgrimage last year to Karbela. When he went to Mecca this year, the Sheriff of Mecca, who is held in high veneration on account of his high sacerdotal dignity, came to receive him, and during the Mullanji's stay, was instrumental in doing him many a friendly service.

ZENANA MISSION.

The annual meeting of the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission was held, on April 26, at Exeter Hall, when Lord Kinnaird occupied the chair. A digest of the report was given by the Rev. A. R. Cavalier, the secretary. The general income was £21,976, and the receipts in India Rs. 93,193. There were employed 102 European missionaries and assistants, 199 native Christian teachers and nurses, and 90 Bible women. The society had 61 schools and institutions, in which there were 3 030 pupils and 228 women and girls in orphanages. A sum of £2,000 was specially required for the maintenance and extension of the work. The Rev C H Gill, Church Missionary society, Allahabad, stated that for five years and a half he had been in contact with the missionaries of this mission, and he was glad to bear his testimony to the good work which was going on. He had laboured chiefly in the United Provinces, where they had opened three new stations. The medical work, which was unique, was being carried on with great success at Lucknow, Benares, Patna, Sphibai work also, which was carried on in the hospitals, was splendidly useful, and the results were very satisfactory. Other speakers followed.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 15.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut F W Harley, MB, IMS, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Madras.

H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl has been pleased to make the following appointments on H E Personal Staff, with effect from the 1st May :—To be Surg—Maj W Molesworth, MB, IMS, (Madras)—To be Hony Assist Surgs—Assist Surg E Mackenzie Bombay ; Assist Surg C A Lafrenais Madras ; Assist Surg Nitya Lal Basak Central Provinces ; Assist Surg Maung Tha Nu A T M Burma ; Senior Assist Surg Atta Muhammed Khan Bahadur Punjab ; Senior Assist Surg Mehendra Nath Ohdedar, Rai Bahadur United Provinces.

Capt C J Robertson-Milne MB, IMS (Bengal) is replaced on special duty under the order of the Dirt Genl I M S on his return from leave with effect from the 31st Dec 1903.

Mr H A Stuart CSI of the IGS is appointed to be Director of the Central Criminal Intelligence Dept with effect from the 23rd April.

Mr D E McCracken offig Genl Supt of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti is appointed to be Deputy Director of the Central Criminal Intelligence Dept with effect from the 23rd April.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the I A with effect from the date specified subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India :—Second Lieut Christopher William Brodrick Birdwood 2nd Bat Yorkshire L I attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Batt Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders double Co Officer 6th Gurkha Rifles Dated 7th April.

With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 93 I A C 1891 the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the I A with effect from the dates specified subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India :—Second Lieut—Ralph Bagnall 2nd April, Donald George Sanderson 7th April, Geoffrey Bowyer Somers Lewis 10th April, Otho Charles Ward 20th April, John North Dalrymple Dick Lauder 7th April, Albert Morton Senior 28th March, Oswald Harvey Raiford 4th April, Reginald Baron Boyce 12th April, Ivan Dayrell Meredith Hogg 8th April.

Lieut Col R Macrae M B I M S Bengal is granted the temporary rank of Col whilst offg as Administrative Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner Central Provinces during the absence on leave of Col M D Moriarty M D M S with effect from the 15th April.

Lieut Col P H Benson M B I M S Madras is granted the temporary rank of G whilst offg as Principal Medical Officer or a district vice Colonel W R Browne M D I M S appointed to officiate as Surg Gen with the Govr of Madras with effect from the 11th April.

Col H C Sclater C B British Service to be Q M G in India with the temporary rank of Maj Gen while so employed vice Maj Gen Sir J W Murray K C B vacated Dated 3rd May.

Indian Army—The undermentioned Colls are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List—Sir Howard Mullins K C S I Dated 2nd April Francis Richard Begbie Dated 2nd April Frederick William Vans Leckie Dated 4th William Alexander Wetherall Dated 8th.

Conductor Michael Thomas Lynch Supply and Transport Corps has been transferred to the pension establishment.

The following promotions are made subject to H M approval Male to be Lieut Cols 11th May Oliver Carleton Armstrong D S O 14th Murray's Jat Lancers, Francis Bernad Walter Richardson 12th Pioneers (The Kelat i Ghilzai Reg) St George Lofius Steele 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse) George Warder Mitchell 102nd Prince of Wales' Own Own Grenadiers, David Silvanus Lewis 33rd Wallajahgid Light Charles LeGendre Justice 48th Pioneers, Ralp Champeys Broome Army Remount Do Brevet Lieut Coll Arthur Fountaine Hogge 23rd Sikh Pioneers Herbert James Sapply and Transport Corps Francis Georgo Rodney Ootrehan 9th Gurkha Rifles, ugh Rose 3rd Gurkha Rifles, William Joseph Newell 8th Rajputs, Ernest James Medley 17th Cavalry Percy Maxwell Carpendale 21st Punjabis Substantive Colonel Henry Bulckley Burlto P Watkis 1 epnty Secretary to the Government of India Military Department Herbert Sidney George Hill Supply and Transport Corps Montague Ernest O'Donoghue 75th Carnatic Infantry Charles Patri k William Pirie 15th Lancers Ernest Leonard Wright unemployed

Second Lieuts to be Lieuts 8th Aug 1903 Philip Wood 89th Punjabis William Henry Barnett 91st Punjabis (L I) 4th Jan Edward Larimer 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse) 4th March Charles Edward Morris 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs 18th April Percy William Elliott 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis) Robert Denis Beadle 46th Punjabis Edward Cuthbert DeRenzy Martin 5th Gurkha Rifles, Frontier Force Alexander Narine Kerr 39 h Dogras Hugh Darvill Watson 25th Punjabis Raymond Oard Bridgewater Williams 35th Sikhs Henry Townsend Molloy 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force) Erskine Magniac 27th Puhjab William Macdonald 31st Punjabis Percival Gaussen Carey 31st Punjabs Frederick Curtis 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse)

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY MAJOR A. LESLIE COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, May 17.

1. The E E Company will parade to-day for Oyster Rock for Technical Instructions. Launch leaves Apollo Bunder at 5-30 p. m.

2. Members who have not returned their arms and accoutrements to Head Quarters are requested to do so at once.

By Order,
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals "Rowland's" Odonto. It removes all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and reduces as earthy action of the gums. Ask stores and Chemist for "Rowland's" Odonto, of Hatton Garden, London.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

PERCIVAL—May 11, of pneumonia, Edward Hope Percival J. P., I. C. S., (Retired) of Kinsbury House, near Gloucester, aged 67.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

EDIE—May 12, at Nasik, the wife of A G Edie, Deputy Conservator of Forests, of a daughter.

ROUSE—May 5, at Weston Lodge, Ootacamund, the wife of Frank Rouse, Madras Railway of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CLARK—COLLINS—May 11, at the Old Mission Church, Calcutta, by the Rev E T Sandys, assisted by the Rev L K Morton, and The Ven The Archdeacon of Calcutta, The Rev Stuart H Clark, of the Old Mission Church, to Minnie L Collins' Geo, Sec of the Y W C A.

DEATH.

BRETTELL—May 11, at Howrah, General Hospital, from dysentery, Charles le Brettell, Assistant, Messrs Burn and Co. Ltd. aged 23 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 25m. Sun sets, 6h. 27m. High water 0-48 Low water, 5-54m., 6-35a.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.
Improvement Trust 4 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5-15, this evening.

CHARITY PERFORMANCE.—There will be a performance to night at 9 p. m. at the Novelty Theatre in aid of the Society of Our Lady of Piety, Dabul. Monsieur M. Gerard, Consul for Belgium and Acting Consul-General for Portugal has kindly consented to attend,

THEFT AT GIBBS ROAD.—Mr. E. W. Noble, of Messrs Smetham Byrne and Noble, solicitors, has reported to the police that some unknown person entered his bungalow in Gibbs Road, Malabar Hill, on Friday night and took away a gold watch, a nickel watch, a locket and pieces of clothing of the collective value of Rs. 274. Mr. Norman Scott and Mr. A. F. Ferguson, who lived with him but are now away from Bombay, were the owners of the property,

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant and officers, the band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine Bandmaster commencing at 5-45 p.m. to-day :—

March	Warren Point	Collins.
Overture	Poet and Peasant	F Von Suppe.
Finale	Ach Il Vittore Pisany	Pesi.
Gavotte	Maienzeit	O'Fetras.
Selection	Little Christopher Columbus	J C yll.
Valse	La Rane Des Coeurs	Waldteufel.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Chunilal H. Setalwad, Ganpat alias Bhima Sakaram, an old offender, was charged with house-breaking and with the theft of Rs. 9 the property of one Shanker Mankoo. The case for the prosecution was that complainant was a mill hand and lived at Dr Lisle Road. On the 10th instant while he was at work he received certain information, in consequence of which he went to his house and found that the door of his room had been forced open, and the money stolen from a wooden box which was kept in the room. Information was given to the police, who on enquiries arrested the accused. The Magistrate committed the accused to take his trial at the High Court.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan, per extra s. s. Capri, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a.m. to-day.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extras. s. s Umbria via Tuticorin and s. s. Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. to-morrow.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Ballarat will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. to-morrow.—Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam Zanzibar, per s s. Nuddea will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a. m. to-morrow. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamar.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s. s. Nera will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination a 10 a. m., on Thursday, the 19th instant. Letters, &c., for Aden will also be despatch ed by this steamer.

A STRANGE PREDICAMENT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Chunilal H. Setalwad Inspector Murray charged a Mahomedan with not taking proper care of his buffalo. It appeared that Sunday morning Mr. Murdoch was driving along Churney Road, when the buffalo came from the opposite direction and ran into his horse causing a severe wound in the groin of the animal and also some damage to the trap. The horse was removed for treatment to the stables of Messrs. Scott and Company who declared that the animal would be laid up for at least three weeks and in all probability tetanus might develop. Mr Murdoch stated that his turn out had been sold for Rs. 1,200 and now he could not deliver it to the buyer. Besides that he was going home shortly. He added that he had suffered damage to the extent of Rs. 150. The Magistrate said the maximum fine which he could inflict on the accused was Rs. 50 only and if Mr. Murdoch expected to get better compensation he should go to a Civil Court. The accused in his statement to the Court said that at the time of the accident the buffalo did not belong to him. He had sold it through a broker to a gowlie. When the accident took place the animal was being taken to its new owner in charge of a coolie Further hearing of the case was adjourned in order to enable the accused to call his evidence.

A NEW SETTLEMENT FOR PROTECTION OF COWS.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Cow Protection Society, a new settlement for the protection of cows was opened on Sunday at Akoorlee situated on the B. B and C. I. Railway line between the Malad and Borrivli stations. About 400 Hindus were present at the ceremony of opening the settlement, the majority of them being Bhatia cloth merchants. They left the Colaba station about noon and the train was, under arrangements made with the railway authorities, stopped at Akoorlee, where the visitors alighted and proceeded in tongas to the cow settlement. A large shamiana had been erected there, for their accommodation and had been decorated on all sides with inscriptions and pictures relating to the useful qualities of the cow. Mr. Munmohan las Ramjee, chairman of the Native Cloth Merchants' Association was called to the chair. Addresses were delivered on the various services which the cow rendered to man. Thanks were accorded to Mr. Ravjee Narainjee for his services during the last three years as the honorary secretary of the Association. He stated that the new building erected there, had cost the Association a sum of Rs. 2,000. The chairman announced amidst cheers that the trustees of the late Mr. Assur Lalljee had made a donation of Rs. 5,000, and Mr. Nanabhai Dhunjee Rs. 2,000 for erecting new buildings at the place. A subscription list in furtherance of the objects of Association was started, and Rs. 11,000 were subscribed upon the spot. The assembly dispersed after partaking of light refreshments.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT A JAIN SCHOOL.—The annual distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the Kutchi Dassa Oswal Jain School, took place on Sunday at the school premises at Mandvi, Khadak. Mr. Virchand, Dipchand, C.I.E., was called to the chair. It was stated in the annual report read that the condition of the school was improving daily, and that the Jains had been showing an interest in its improvement. Several Jain gentlemen had contributed large sums to the school fund, which showed that the school was getting into more general favour. At the commencement of the year there were 168 pupils on the rolls, 160 were new comers, while 200 left the school, leaving 128 still on the rolls. Some well known citizens had visited the school, and had reported favourably on the satisfactory condition of it. The chairman, in addressing the meeting said the school fund now amounted to Rs. 50,000 and the committee deserved thanks for their zealous labours in connection with the school. In addition to teaching English and vernacular languages, religious as well as commercial education was imparted in the schools: and he would advocate the introduction of physical education too, such as cricket, football, etc. He would also advocate the delivery of lectures to the pupils on moral and intellectual subjects. A fund had been started for the establishment of a boarding school, in connection with the school and it was hoped that before long the boarding school would come into existence. Another important matter to which the chairman wished to draw the attention of his co-religionists was female education: on which the future rise or fall of a community greatly depended. He then distributed prizes to the successful pupils and with a vote of thanks to the chairman the proceedings terminated.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 16.

Monday.—The barometer has fallen in Burma, Assam, North-west India and locally at the foot of the Kumaun Himalayas but has risen slightly to rapidly elsewhere. Shallow depressions are shown over the North-west dry area, the east Gangetic plain and Upper Burma. Winds are irregular but exhibit slight in draughts towards the three depressions noticed above. Velocity is generally lower than during the past few days, but at some central stations winds remain strong and squally. The mean temperature has fallen over North-west and Central India and the Peninsula. Temperature is low for the time of years almost everywhere especially in the north-west where on the hills and plains the deficiency varies between five and nineteen degrees. The highest maximum reported is 111 degrees at Jacobabad. Rain has become more general in the Peninsula while it has decreased in Burma and Bengal. There has been no rain of importance in Bombay, Central India plateau, west Satpuras and Madras, but elsewhere showers have been received the heaviest being 1·28 inch. at Bogra, 1·59 inch. at Cherrapunjee, 1·03 at Jalpaiguri, 1·22 inch. at Bellary and 1·23 inch. at Belgaum. Showers will probably continue over the Peninsula, at Tenasserim and Assam but will probably cease over Bengal and over north-west India except perhaps on the hills where the barometer is changing irregularly. The weather will remain cool over the greater part of the country.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY THE 10TH MAY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st November to date.
Bushire	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·05	—	— 0·24
Jask	29·706	E	10	93·3	75·7	87	.....	.....	.....
Muscat	29·703	NW	4	102·3	87·5	66	1·60	—	+ 2·41
Aden	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lahore	29·779	N	7	93·9	69·7	52	7·52	+	+ 3·33
Sirsa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delhi	29·750	NW	7	88·2	71·8	66	2·42	—	— 0·20
Agra	29·706	SW	7	96·5	71·4	62	0·10	—	— 0·79
Cawnpore	29·812	Calm	2	98·9	72·3	73	0·15	—	— 0·87
Allahabad	29·742	N	4	100·1	74·1	66	.....	—	— 0·63
Jhansi	29·807	NE	6	104·3	74·1	62	0·02	—	— 0·84
Jacobabad	29·751	E	7	110·8	80·7	45	.....	—	— 3·36
Karachi	29·739	WNW	9	92·4	78·2	79	.....	—	— 4·62
Jeypore	29·825	NNE	5	98·7	67·6	71	0·15	—	— 1·68
Ajmere	29·819	SW	5	100·4	73·0	53	0·04	—	— 1·36
Deesa	29·806	WSW	14	103·1

THE WAR

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THE WAR.

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NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the VICEROY will GIVE an ETON DINNER at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on SATURDAY, the 4th June, 1904.

Etonians who are likely to be present at Simla on that date are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

H. C. VANE, Captain,
A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy.

Viceregal Lodge, Simla, the 10th May, 1904.

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Large Parties can also be served in the Private Dining Rooms or on the Terrace.
THE HOTEL ORCHESTRA will now play regularly during Dinner on Tuesday and Friday Evenings from 8 to 10 p.m.
THE BILLIARD ROOM, with Three New Billiard Tables, and the
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MOTOR CARS and Private Carriages can be had on Hire by the Day, Week, or Month.
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HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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A STOCK of HIGH-CLASS PORTUGUESE PORTWINES, MADEIRA and CLARETS and PURE WINE-VINEGAR (red and white), out of those despatched by the Portuguese Government at Lisbon for being introduced in the Indian markets, is available for sale at favourable rates with a view to the stock being disposed of speedily. The Wines have been analysed both in London and Bombay, and are reported to be genuine products of the Grape and free from added alcohol and colouring matter. The Portwines are also reported to be superior in bouquet and well matured. These Wines being tested by Government Officials before despatch to India, their genuineness is guaranteed by the Portuguese Government. These Wines are highly appreciated and are largely consumed by Englishmen in Great Britain, India and South Africa.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

***** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.**

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1904.

BERAR UNDER BRITISH RULE.

THE commencement of the new era in the history of Berar is duly chronicled in the Administration Report, just issued by the Foreign Department. Under the original settlements, concluded by the treaties of 1853 and 1860, the revenues of the Province were assigned previously for the maintenance of the Hyderabad Contingent such surplus as accrued from year to year being made over to the Nizam of Hyderabad. But by the settlement made during Lord Curzon's visit in November 1902, the province was definitely leased in perpetuity to the British Government. The change in status foreshadowed a change in Government and though until the close of the year under report Berar remained under the administration of the Resident at Hyderabad, the current year witnessed its amalgamation for administrative proposes with the Central Provinces. Many think, with us, that it would have been better had the territory been handed over to Bombay. Very likely it would. But we must take the fact as we find it. Doubtless the Nizam would have preferred to resume entire control, but we are assured that his Highness is quite content with the present arrangement. If so, that potentate is not difficult to please and we could have understood his offering a very strong protest against the new arrangement under which he can never again hope to recover that to which he was undoubtedly entitled to expect. During the period reported upon, owing to good luck perhaps as much as to good management, the area under cultivation has increased. The two years following the last great famine witnessed rapid and uninterrupted improvements in the material condition of all classes, and there is ample evidence to show that the progress of prosperity has not been arrested in the past year. Besides the growth of cultivated land, factories are shown to have increased in number and the trade, both export and import, twenty per cent. above the average. In prices of the chief staples, wheat and juari have swung back almost to their normal level and all other commodities are cheaper than they have ever been. The agricultural classes have found abundant labour over the widely sown fields and live-stock of all kinds has increased enormously. The average wage for both skilled and unskilled labour is slightly higher even than last year and the comfortable circumstances of the people are betrayed by the increased consumption of cloth metals, oils, provisions, country liquor and fuel and by the fact that while the land revenue was paid with ease the numbers both of agricultural loans and transfers of immoveable property, both show decreases. Altogether, concludes the compiler in his observations on the condition of the people, the circumstances of the year have proved very favourable and an indication that the physical condition of the people, has responded to this improvement is to be found in the extraordinarily high birth-rate accompanied by a mortality which is below the average.

A satisfactory feature of the year's work was the breaking up of the gang of Bhils who had for some time past infested the Buldana hills. The principal members have been arrested and convicted. The record of cognisable crime in 1901, which was the lowest for thirty-five years, was still further reduced and all classes of offences against property decreased except housebreakings, and the improvement in regard to serious dacoities was very marked. The want of success in dealing with serious cases of house-breaking and the small percentage of property recovered seem to point to the existence of professional and organised crime and there is apparently room for improvement—which will doubtless come after the recommendations of the Police Commission have been adopted and set in motion—in the preventive action of the police. The dacoities referred to were not of a serious character, except those by the Bhils who infested the range of hills running from Ajunta and the district of Khandesh on the west, through Buldana into the Akola district on the east. Within a period of twelve months, these Bhils are said to have committed twenty-nine dacoities, of which seventeen occurred in the Buldana district and three in Akola. The operations against them occupied some time, but were eventually successful. Rewards were offered for the apprehension of named offenders, informers were set to work to trace their whereabouts and armed parties of police were sent to search the hills. This, it seems, went on for three or four months without any tangible results, although there were occasional encounters and some small successes in the way of capture of arms, ammunition, clothing and utensils abandoned in sudden flight. The Bhils were well informed of the movements of the police and the villagers assisted them in evading capture until several had been prosecuted for harbouring them. The leader of one gang was captured and he, instead of dying a martyr to save his colleagues, promptly turned informer. The gang was dispersed, a goodly proportion of its members convicted, while efforts are being made to provide the remainder with the means of earning an honest livelihood.

In the report is one chapter which reminds us of the story of "Snakes in Iceland." It is headed "Marine" and under, we read, "There is nothing to record under this head." It would have been more remarkable if there had been. Another chapter of a similar description is "Relations with tributary states and frontier affairs." Other two, report "business done, none" because it is impossible any should have for the simple reason that there is none to do. But they look ridiculous and serve to illustrate the unwisdom of applying one sealed pattern for the administration reports of all provinces. But there is one which is more instructive. It deals with the taking up of waste lands. Of the total cultivable and assessed land in Berar, only 2·2 per cent remains unoccupied. The area of unoccupied land newly taken up during the year in Khalsa villages was 50,620 against 29,245 acres in the previous year. The area of land relinquished also rose from 10,830 to 14,854 and the net result was an increase in the occupied area of 35,765 acres. The aboriginal inhabitants of the Wun district suffered severely in the famine and many of them deserted their villages; but a reduction by half of the rates of rent is doing much to attract them back to the land. The decrease of 7,975 acres in the Buldana district is chiefly due to the distressed condition, since the famine of the ryots, in part of the Chikhli taluk. The forest area of Berar is put down at 3,954 square miles. Rats, pigs and squirrels are the principal enemies the forest officer has to fight against, the two latter having been specially destructive in the bamboo plantations of the Chirori reserve. Antelopes increased to a dangerous extent in the Loni babul forests. They are now estimated at several thousands and occupy numerous glades where they collect in large herds when resting and brouse off the ends of shoots to a considerable height in and around these open spots. In most forests, game is growing scarce, but those of Berar form a remarkable exception to the rule. On the whole, however, the forest growth is satisfactory. The treatment of teak after the drought has been encouraging and experimental "thinings" made in the hot weather of 1902 at Akhalwara furnished many valuable data for the proper treatment of the babul-bans and the experiments in combined field and forest cultivation with the object of renewing the stock in the brushwood type of forests are attended with interest. Not much in the way of public works is reported, but probably next year's report will have much to say on the subject.

THE YERAODA REFORMATORY. A GOOD deal that is very interesting appears in the report of the Reformatory School at Yeraoda for the year 1903. Allusion has been made on several occasions to the need which exists in the Presidency for increased reformatory accommodation, and it is therefore interesting to note that at Yeraoda, some effort has been made to meet the necessity by the building of a new dormitory. This enabled the Superintendent of the institution to admit within its walls forty-one juvenile offenders during last year as against 23 in the preceding twelve months. As a rule, the greater proportion of the youths who are sent to Yeraoda are Hindus. There was an increase amongst low caste Hindus last year, and also amongst Mahomedans. The majority of the young offenders were over thirteen years old, and the offences for which they were committed were mostly thefts and house trespass, though it is noticeable that amongst the rest were one counterfeiter and also a poisoner. The terms of incarceration varied between three and seven years, though it is noticeable that the most common term imposed by the magisterial bench is five years. The report states that the general behaviour of the boys was satisfactory on the whole. The total number of offences within the four walls of the reformatory amounted to seventeen. Of these, says the Superintendent, six were for damaging school property; for example taking out threads from carpets, breaking window panes, cutting up lead pencils etc. Arguing on the assumption that even reformatory boys will be boys, these crimes do not appear to be particularly heinous. Again three boys were convicted of possessing forbidden property. Under this awesome title is hidden the discarded "beedi" nefariously foregathered from the gutters of the road. Of these, says the Superintendent, the boys are passionately fond. None of the offences need cause those who are responsible for the good conduct of these youthful malefactors much anxiety. There is one good point to be noticed about the lads who are traceable after having left the school during the year. Practically all are employed in honest work of some kind or other. Unfortunately, however, only a very small percentage appear to be following the occupation which was taught to them whilst they were inmates of the reformatory. The health of the lads was excellent, and not a single death occurred during the year. Expenses were rather higher than in the previous year, but it must be remembered that the roll call has been increased. The visiting committee speak highly of the manner in which the institution is managed, and there is not the least doubt that it is an asset which more than pays for itself in indirect ways, if not through the direct means of financial returns.

MILITARY LAW. A VOLUME upon the subject of Military Law which was compiled in the first instance by Major S. T. Banning of the Royal Munster Fusiliers, for the purpose of simplifying the work of the soldier who is desirous of passing the examination for promotion, has recently been revised and reissued by Messrs. Gale and Polden. Of course there are certain volumes of which the candidate must be able to quote chapter and verse to satisfy his examiners; and whether such a text-book as Major Banning has produced were in existence or not, it would be necessary to study these books. But Major Banning's treatise is composed largely of essential quotations and allusions, and in every case the source is clearly indicated so that the volume should be a very useful work of reference. The necessity for a new edition arises out of the appearance of an Army Order making important alterations in the various examinations. The syllabus of Military Law has now been enlarged by the inclusion of "Customs of War" in the examination for lieutenants, and in various other ways additions have been made to the older curricula. The new volume, then, has been enlarged and modernised. The new chapter relating to "Customs of War" is very interesting at the present time. Those who have had doubts as to the legality of the action of the Japanese at the commencement of the war with Russia may like to know what the authorised military idea on the subject is. According to the Manual of Military Law "in older days war was commenced by a solemn and formal declaration of war made to the other power, but the tendency of modern practice is for the first acts of war to be contemporaneous with this declaration, and in many cases it has been omitted altogether." The Czar's impassioned outburst against "a treacherous foe" is much discountenanced by this statement which may be taken as the last word upon the argument. Again it is stated that according to recognised usages of war the attack or bombardment of undefended towns villages, or houses is prohibited. We believe that at least on one occasion in the present war Russia has contravened this regulation. The manual fulfils its object, and, with the addition referred to, is more useful than ever.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Peninsular with the outward Mails of the 6th instant, left Aden at 8 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Saturday next.

Mr. W. WARRY, Adviser on Chinese Affairs to the Burma Government, is granted privilege leave combined with special leave on urgent affairs for six months.

The "Pioneer" learns officially that the Police Commission's Report is not likely to be published for some time to come as Mr. Brodrick's recent statement in Parliament precludes publication on the part of the Government of India.

A telegram has been received in Bombay stating that the Privy Council has confirmed, with costs, the decision of the High Court against the Bombay Tramway Company, in their suit against the Corporation concerning the purchase of the tramway system.

A MONEY-LENDER of Rangoon was murdered in a train near Detpadan station. Mr. S. O. S. Verrappa Chetty, it appeared, left Rangoon with a quantity of bar gold, and when nearing a station a Burman robber entered his compartment, cut him down with a dah and threw the body out of the window. The murderer then attacked a Burmese woman, who was at the time in the compartment, and, after wounding her seriously, jumped off the train and escaped with the booty.

COLONEL YOUNGHUSBAND'S communications with India are still untouched and measures will no doubt be taken to turn the Tibetans out of Gyantse Fort as soon as reinforcements from India arrive. It will be remembered that the Mission blew up the gates of the Fort on its first arrival at Gyantse when the place was deserted by the Tibetans. The latter can have no regular supplies and so will not be able to hold out for any appreciable length of time. The grain stored in the Fort has, it appears, been removed.

IN the report of the patent case, MacNaghten v. Schrottky, which appeared in the Calcutta papers of the 4th instant, and which our correspondent telegraphed to us, the terms of the plaint were so summarised as to make it appear that Messrs. Ernsthausen and Co. were alleged to have "fraudulently colluded" with the defendant to defeat the assignment by Mr Schrottky of certain inligo inventions. It has now been brought to the notice of our contemporaries that the plaint made no mention of fraudulent collusion, either by reference or implication. This being the case, we cannot but follow the example of our contemporaries and express our great regret that such a mistake should have appeared in our columns.

THE operation which Major Bird had to perform on the Amir the day after he arrived at Kabul was the opening out of an abscess which had formed in the palm of his hand. His Highness had been in great pain for a month and had not enjoyed a complete night's rest during the whole of that period. The relief was immediate, and the Amir's sleeplessness at once passed away. The hand was greatly inflamed, and the wound in a very unhealthy state owing to bad treatment. A portion of the bone was protruding from the third finger, showing how severe was the accident. Major Bird operated on this finger some days later.

A "find" of asbestos has recently been reported from the Bangalore District of the Mysore Province, though the extent and value of the discovery has not yet been ascertained. The State has, however a well-equipped Geological Department—the only Native State in the country which does possess such an expert department—and it is bound to investigate the territory in question in a practical and thorough manner. Apropos of Indian asbestos we believe there are workings going on for the mineral in the Ajmere-Merwara District under European and Parsi enterprise, but with what result is not known.

TO cope with the locust plague, which is causing great anxiety on account of the cotton and other crops, the Egyptian Government have determined to call out the corvee. Under the corvee—a system of compulsory labour—many thousands of peasants will be available for dealing with the plague. Efforts will be made to destroy the insects while they are yet wingless. Little can be done with the vast hosts of flying locusts. The young insects move along in a solid mass often a couple of feet or more deep and miles in length. When Egypt was visited by the scourge in 1890 deep trenches were made of considerable length. Between them and the invading locusts were heap of burning straw. The pests that escaped the fire fell into the trenches, and were destroyed by natives.

THE great Fire Insurance case, Boisgomont and others v. The Insurance Companies, has been settled by private arrangement says "Capital." The first claim made by the plaintiffs on 2nd March 1901 was for Rs. 2,35,243. The second (revised) claim on 1st May 1901, amounted to Rs. 252,102. The amount of ascertained loss stated in plaint, 18th November, 1901, (particulars of which were given at trial) reduced the claims to Rs. 1,16,320. On the 22nd January 1903, it was admitted by P. Sarkies, that after allowance for the deductions, which Edie admits should be made, the amounts mentioned in the plaint should be reduced to about Rs. 78,000. It will be remembered, the adjustment of the amount to be paid by the Insurance Companies to the plaintiffs was referred to the Official Referee, In the account annexed to the Statement of Facts filed by the plaintiffs before the Official Referee, the amount claimed was Rs. 1,34,000. The parties however, have settled the matter amongst themselves out of Court, by the Insurance Companies paying Rs. 90,000. The case has been pending for three years.

THERE is serious trouble on at the Carlton Club (according to the London correspondent of the "Liverpool Post"). The great majority of its members are thorough-going Protectionists, and the more violent of them are calling for the expulsion of the Free Trade members of the Club. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Lord Hugh Cecil, Lord George Hamilton, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Ivor Guest, Mr. Winston Churchill, Sir John Gorst, Mr. Ernest Beckett, Lord Goschen, and his son (the member for the East Grinstead Division of Sussex), Mr. Hayes Fisher, and most of the Conservative Free Food Unionists are members of the Carlton. Their presence has become obnoxious to the Protectionists, who form the bulk of the members, and an active movement is on foot for their explusion. The wiser members of the Club are doing all they can to prevent the disturbance, which is going on, from coming to a head.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

THE MAN AND CITIZEN.

"I HAVE always wanted to make Roosevelt out a hero." Mr. Riis tells us he heard a lady complain, "but, somehow, every time he did something that seemed really great it turned out, upon looking at it closely, that it was only just the right thing to do." And "I would not want a finer thing said of me when my work was done," adds Mr. Riis, the writer of a volume entitled "Theodore Roosevelt, The Man and Citizen." Mr. Roosevelt himself, when he was Governor of the State of New York and the Presidency of the Republic was a thing hardly yet to be dreamed of said "I know the very ordinary kind of man I am to fill this great office." And somebody else has said of him that:—

He stands for the common place virtues; he is great along lines on which each one of us can be great if he wills and dares.

These sentences give, fairly well, the key to the character of the man who, though not yet forty-six years of age, has already for three years been President of the United States and, in the course of those three years, has come to be recognised, not by his countrymen only, but by the people of all the world, as one of the strong figures among the great ones of the earth.

PRESIDENT TO KAISER.

By two generals of the American army who were leaving for Berlin on a diplomatic errand, Mr. Roosevelt sent a personal verbal message to the German Emperor:—

Tell him (said the President) that I would like to see him riding at the head of his troops. By George, I would! And give him my hearty regards. Some day we shall yet have a spin together!

The message, from the young man of the commonplace virtues to the great Imperial war-lord, does not somehow, sound like an impertinence. It was delivered, we are told, in the words in which it was given, and received in the spirit in which it was sent.

The story of how the author came to make the acquaintance of the future President is interesting, and characteristic of Mr. Roosevelt's simple and direct way of doing things. Mr. Riis has himself accomplished much and valuable work, especially among the poor of New York. It was soon after young Roosevelt had left college, and Mr. Riis had just published a book which made no small sensation in the United States entitled "How the Other Half Lives." Returning to his office one day he found a card with the name, "Theodore Roosevelt," and a pencilled message:—

I have read your book and I have come to help. Therefrom started a friendship which soon ripened into intimacy, and has continued unbroken; so that Mr. Riis writes with a familiar knowledge of his subject, and he has given us an undoubtedly interesting book.

THE MAN IN ANECDOTE.

It is not a "life," nor even a study; but a collection of chatty anecdotal papers, showing here a trait and there a feature of the original, until out of the whole there emerges a very real-seeming and lifelike portrait of a very real and living man. If the "English" in which the book is written is distinctly American and at times, even slangy American, Mr. Riis avowedly writes for the youth of the United States, to give them a story of the President that they can take home to themselves and into their daily life. In doing so he is justified in using the language that will appeal most directly to their hearts; and if at times his enthusiasm seems excessive, and his admiration of his hero too near to idolatry, that too, may be pardoned to him, for the sentiment is evidently real.

We may shrink from following Mr. Riis when he says that Mr. Roosevelt "has done more for the peace of the world than all the diplomats of the day." but we can understand that he could not but love the man of whom he tells the stories that he has to tell. Take this incident for instance:—

I shall never forget the Christmas before last, when I told the President and Mrs. Roosevelt at breakfast of my old mother who was sick in Denmark (Mr. Riis is by birth a Dane,) and longing for her boy, and my hostess's gentle voice as she said "Theodore, let us cable our love to her." And they did. Before that winter day was at an end—and the twilight shadows were stealing over the old town by the bleak, North Sea even while we breakfasted in Washington—the telegraph messenger in a state of bewilderment brought my mother this dispatch:—

"The White House December 25, 1902.

'Mrs. Riis, Ribe, Denmark,—

"Your son is breakfasting with us we send you our loving sympathy.—Theodore and Edith Roosevelt."

TENDER AND TRUE.

"Theodore Roosevelt has always seemed to me, says Mr. Riis, "as tender as a woman"; and there is another story of a cable sent from a luncheon-table which seems to bear this out. When war was going on in the Philippines, it appears that, in cases of casualty, an officer's name and the nature of the wound were cabled to America in full, but the privates were lumped together—"also sixteen men of the Fifteenth killed." Not unnaturally, during the six weeks which passed between the receipt of the cable dispatched and the arrival of advices by mail, there was a terrible amount of anguish and suspense on the part of the parents of the men of any regiment that had been engaged. The President didnot know of this state of affairs until Mr. Riis told him of it one day at lunch at his country house, when Adjutant-General Corbin happened to be among the guests.

"General," said Mr. Roosevelt, is there such an order?"

"Yes, Mr. President," said he, "there is."

"Why?" President Roosevelt wastes few words when in earnest about anything. General Corbin explained that it was a measure of economy. The telegraph tolls were heavy. An officer had a code word, just one, to pay for, whereas to send the whole name and place of a private soldier under the Pacific Ocean might easily cost, perhaps, twenty-five dollars The President heard him out.

"Corbin," he said, "can you telegraph from here to the Philippines?"

The general thought he might wait till he got to Washington; he was going in an hour.

"No," said the President, "we won't wait. Send the order to have the names telegraphed now. Those mothers gave the best they had to their country. We will not have them breaking their hearts for twenty-five dollars. Save the money somewhere else."

STATESMAN AND POLITICIAN.

With the other side of President Roosevelt's character—his sternness and strenuousness and bulldog obstinacy—we are familiar, but of his gentleness we have heard less; yet Mr. Riis's book is full of such stories—stories of his love for children and of children's love for him, of his kindness to the poor, the helpless and the disheartened, and of his liking for animals, from his big dog Sailor-boy, "of many excellent breeds," as the President himself whimsically says, to Josiah, the pet badger, and the calico pony that, when little Archie Roosevelt, the President's son, was ill with the measles, was smuggled up in the lift of the White House to the sick-room, to the invalid's huge delight.

It is these stories of the President when he is at play that are the most fascinating part of this book, though it is, of course, of the other side of him—as the intensely earnest politician, the devoted reformer, the citizen soaked through and through with patriotism and love for his land—that the author has most to say.

American politics must always be a little bewildering to the English reader and half the significance of the really great and noble work which Mr. Roosevelt has done in the course of his life—as State Legislator, as Police Commissioner, as Health Commissioner, and as member of the Civil Service Reform Board—is necessarily lost when told to other than American ears. But through it all there stands out clearly enough the figure of a fine and honest gentleman and a very strenuous fighting man, a "man who is square, and will do the square thing always." After the politicians have twenty times rejoiced that by his excessive honesty he had "ruined himself" for ever, he stands alone as the only possible candidate of his party for re-election to the high office which he now holds.

PORT ARTHUR SIEGE.

JAPANESE CLOSING IN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, MAY 15.

The Russian Red Cross Society has received a telegram from its principal representative in the Far East testifying to the care bestowed by the Japanese on the Russian wounded at the battle of the Yalu.

A Russian officer has informed Reuter's correspondent at Niuchwang that the Russians' plan is to remain at Harbin until they have been reinforced and then to make a quick and decisive campaign southwards late in the summer.

LONDON, MAY 16.

The Tsar left St. Petersburg yesterday evening for Kharkoff and Kieff to bid farewell to his troops going to the front.

His Imperial Majesty will be absent ten days.

A "Standard" telegram from Tientsin says that the Russians have evacuated Kaupantse and Sin-min-ting and the Chinese are now guarding those places.

The Japanese turning operations on both sides of the Motienling Pass are proceeding with an occasional capture of Russian officers and men.

A "Daily Chronicle" despatch from Tokio says that the Japanese are closing on Port Arthur.

Big guns and the new explosive will be important factors in the siege.

Alexeieff telegraphs that the blockade of Port Arthur continues inactively and the repairing of the ironclads is proceeding.

Other Russian despatches report skirmishing between the Japanese and Cossacks in the direction of the Motienling Pass.

The Hunhuses are also attacking the Cossacks.

LONDON, MAY 16.

The Japanese despatch boat Mujako struck a mine and was destroyed yesterday in Kerr Bay.

There were eight casualties.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 16.

A special cablegram to the "Englishman" says it is reported at St. Petersburg that a Japanese cruiser has been sunk at Port Arthur.

The Japanese have occupied Siuyen,

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FRANCE AND THE YELLOW PERIL.

LONDON, MAY 16.

M. Doumer, President of the Budget Committee at a banquet last night in Paris strongly condemned the questionable attitude of some Frenchmen towards the Russian alliance and said it was impossible for France to be on the side of the Yellows in the struggle between Western and Eastern civilizations.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN BUDGET.

Extraordinary Military Expenditure.

THE EMPIRE AMAZED.

LONDON, MAY 15.

The Budget for 1905 submitted to the Austro-Hungarian Delegations involves an exceptional military expenditure and extraordinary credit for the Army of 3½ millions sterling including two millions for field guns.

The total required for the Navy is five millions sterling extending over several years, including large extraordinary credits for arming the ships in the course of construction and building torpedo boats.

An official communique declares that these requirements are not excessive and that it is more necessary for Austria to be in the forefront of preparedness than many States, and that the war in Asia shows the value of readiness.

The Emperor in his speech from the throne to the Delegations alludes to the favourable prospects in the Balkans and hopes that the murderous war in the Far East will be limited as much as possible in time and space.

He then refers to the special requirements of national defence.

LONDON, MAY 16.

The enormous demands made in the Austrian Budget for extraordinary naval and military expenditure have caused amazement and anxiety. The Vienna newspapers decline to believe there is sufficient ground to impose such a burden on Austria and Hungary.

THE BALKAN PERIL.

An Alliance of Balkan States.

LONDON, MAY 15.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria went to Nish yesterday attended by his leading Ministers to meet King Peter of Servia who has just been reconciled to Montenegro.

There is much talk of a Balkan triplice against possible invasion.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MAY 15.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Peninsular, with the English mails of the 6th instant, left here for Bombay at 8 p.m., to-day and the steamer Macedonia left for Colombo and Australia at same time and date.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 23rd April 1904, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1903 of 1,675 maunds and Rs. 12,755 in the earnings.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LORD CURZON IN ENGLAND.

Welcome at Dover.

LONDON, MAY 15.

Lord Curzon arrived at Dover from Calais at three o'clock this afternoon. His Lordship appeared to be in splendid health and was warmly greeted by Lady Curzon and his two little daughters who came from Walmer Castle to meet him.

A large crowd including the local magnates assembled to welcome him.

His Lordship afterwards left for Walmer Castle.

LATER.

The "Times" in a leading article to-day praises in the highest terms Lord Curzon's administration, its chief characteristics being efficiency, economy and courage. The articles adds that he has arrived in England at a moment when his counsel will be of peculiar value to the home Government in connection with Tibet.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 16.

Simla has become once more the head-quarters of the Punjab Government, the provincial Secretariat offices having re-opened here to-day. Sir Charles Rivaz arrives on the 26th inst.

LORD AMPTHILL INSPECTS NEW SECRETARIAT.

H. E. Lord Ampthill to-day completed his inspection of the various Government offices by going over the new Secretariat buildings.

THE COMING MONSOON.

SIMLA, MAY 16.

The Meteorological Department have just received the first telegraphic reports of the season from the southern trades region. The data from Mauritius and Zanzibar are not altogether encouraging from the point of view of the coming monsoon. They show that the high pressure area in the Southern latitudes is less high or lies more to southward than usual and that South-East trades in that region are variable and light, while rainfall has been heavy at Seychelles. However pressure has been normal and the South-East trades are stronger and steadier than usual and rainfall light.

The rain of the past few days has produced a great fall of temperature throughout northern India. The thermometer yesterday was more than fifteen degrees below normal at Rawalpindi Murree, Srinagar, Delhi, Cherat, Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan. A Norwester which did some damage is reported from Burdwan.

A BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

CALCUTTA, MAY 16.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day ordered a police inquiry into the complaint made by Mrs. De Cruze, a young widow against one Jenkins for cheating her of Rs. 150 in cash, a diamond ring and silver guard chain on a promise of matriage. The would be benedict had gone so far as to have the banns published and had fixed the day for the wedding. The bridal dress was ready, the wedding cake ordered, invitations issued and the priest asked to be ready and then the hearltess man skipped past.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A SHIP'S OFFICER.

Pilot Shelverton and Capt. Knagg of the steamer Giblalter are being prosecuted at the Calcutta Police Court for causing the death of the second officer by doing a negligent act. The deceased was sent aft to take the draught of the vessel and whilst he was reading the figures, the propeller was worked with the result that he was thrown in the river and killed. The accused has been released on bail to appear on the 18th instant.

SUIT AGAINST THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

DAMAGES AWARDED.

In the case of Robert Lyle vs the Secretary of State claiming Rs. 20,000 damages for injuries received by falling into a sluice opposite the Eden Garden reported the other day, Justice Stephen has awarded Rs. 4,500 damages and costs.

A WEDDING IN POONA.

POONA, MAY 16.

A bright little wedding took place at St. Mary's Church, this morning when Major S. B. Crimston, of the 18th Tivana Lancers was married to Miss Macauley, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Macauley. Captain Huntly Gordon of the bridegroom's Regiment acted as bestman, while Major-General Richardson, commanding Poona District gave the bride away. The Church was prettily decorated. After the wedding ceremony the guests adjourned to the residence of General and Mrs. Richardson. Among the guests were many of Major Grimston's comrades during the late China expedition and elsewhere. The Health of the bride and bridegroom was proposed by General Richardson and was warmly responded to by all those present.

THE AMIR AND THE WAR.

THE Amir of Kabul is reported to be showing the greatest interest in the war, a special service of sowars being employed to carry the latest telgraphic news from Kabul. His Highness constantly comments in Durbar upon the telgrams and points out morals by quoting the example of the Japanese as proving what can be done when a nation is united. The dissensions which have made Afghanistan in the past the scene so often of civil war are happily now non-existent, but the Amir, following in his father's footsteps, insists upon the "union of Islam" among his subjects, though his treatment of the Shiahs is not calculated to increase their loyalty. It would be interesting to know what are his views regarding the present military power of Russia, for hitherto the Afghans have dreaded the spread of the Tsar's authority in Central Asia and the presence of Russian troops [illegible] points on the frontiers of Afghanistan.—"Pioneer."

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

LAMAS PREACHING A HOLY WAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 16.

The "Englishman's" special correspondent telegraphing from Gyantse says that on the 11th instant some picked sharp-shooters, located on the roofs of houses in the fortified camp were able, to a very large extent, to subdue the fire from the Fort despite the fact that the enemy are reported to have received large re-inforcements.

Early in the morning a column went out and burnt a large village whence a fire was directed on the camp during the attack on the 5th and where the enemy took refuge.

On the 12th the Tibetans in the fort seemed to have been reinforced by mounted men.

Some of a superior class of jingalls soon kept up a persistent bombardment in the afternoon and wounded one Sikh.

On the night of the 11th, bands of Tibetans issued from the fort and prowled round the camp, though at a safe distance. Colonel Brander is taking every possible precaution. The camp has been re-arranged, and new walls and a traverse are erected.

Reports received on Friday state that the country in front of us is in a ferment. The Lamas, like the mullahs on the Pathan frontier, are going from valley to valley preaching a holy war. Two thousand Khamba warriors are said to be marching to join the army in Gyantse fort.

Meanwhile the bombardment of the camp continues. The enemy have found the range of every building in the camp, but we are all well under cover.

The troops were working the greater portion of Thursday night, altering the defences. The mule lines have been removed, as they were under the direct fire of the fort.

The garrison make daily sorties to neighbouring villages suspected of harbouring and assisting the enemy. Curiously enough, the line behind still remains perfectly open. The telegraph line has been pushed up to within 28 miles of Gyantse.

SIMLA, MAY 16.

Colonel Read, 4th Rajputs, is appointed to command the line of communications of the Tibet Mission escort with the status of a Colonel on the staff.

LATER.

Advices just received from Chumbi show that the Tibetans are now active on the lines of communication between Khangmar and Gyantse. Supporting troops are being pushed northwards. Four Companies of the 1st Royal Scots Fusiliers will be moved from Allahabad to Lebong in relief of Royal Fusiliers' wing. The Royal Fusiliers leave Lebong by double Companies on 23rd and 24th May and move to Ruogfy.

The following troops &c. will arrive at Silliguri on the dates specified :—Section D, No. 57 native hospital on 24th instant; a wing of the 40th Pathans on 25th instant; section A. No. 22 British field hospital and native general hospital from Calcutta will probably arrive about 15th June; No. 7 Mountain Battery on 22nd instant; section No. 30 Mountain Battery on 23rd instant The Attock boatmen will arrive at Silliguri on 25th May, the second wing of the 40th Pathans is held in readiness to move if required.

THE ADVANCE ON LHASSA.

Re-inforcements consisting of four companies of the Royal Fusiliers at Darjeeling and a similar strength of the 40th Pathans at Jhansi, together with four sections of No. 7 Mountain Battery at Jutogh are to be mobilised for service in Tibet. This battery has already one section with the troops at Gyantse. Two sections of No. 30 (Indian) Mountain Battery at Abbottabad are also under orders, but they will not take their guns with them, as they are to work two of the old 7-pounders which will be served out to them. Bamboo boats are to be sent up so as to secure a passage across the Sanpo River at any point. It remains to be seen whether the Dalai Lama will send responsible representatives to Gyantse within the period of grace that will be offered to him. This seems most unlikely, so we may take it that the advance upon Lhassa will begin early in June. Two routes can be taken one direct, over the Kharo Pass, which leads through very mountainous country until the ferry across the Sanpo is reached, some thirty-five miles south-west of Lhassa. Thence the road leads up the valley of the Yu-Chu. The total distance by this route is between 120 and 130 miles. The other route is via Shegantse, but is much longer, being at least 200 miles but it avoids all passes as the valley of the Nyang Chu leads to Shegantse itself, and then the line of march would be along the bank of the Sanpo. The probability is that General Macdonald will choose the Kharo-la route leaving a strong advanced base at Gyantse, so as to prevent any danger to his line of communications. The weather is still very trying as 17 degrees of frost are registered at night at Gyantse.—"Pioneer."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, MAY 16.

Lieut. Haggar, 1st Somersetshire Light Infantry, is posted to the 2nd Cavalry Indian Army.

Corporal Thewless, 4th Hussars, has been selected for promotion to a 2nd lieutenancy in the East Kent Regiment.

Lieut. Flood, 104th Infantry is appointed to the Frontier Force and posted to the 58th Rifles.

Brigadier-General A. Pearson commanding Derajat District will act as Adjutant-General in India during General Duff's absence on four months' leave.

The following Garrison Artillery postings are published :—

Major Molesworth, No. 90 Company is posted on promotion to command the heavy artillery 2nd Army Corps. Lieutenant Cole No. 61 Company is appointed to the frontier Garrison Artillery vice Lieutenant Girdlestone transferred to the Indian Army. Lieutenant Yates of No. 2, is transferred to No. 7 Mountain Battery. Lieutenants Branker and Dowding are appointed to No. 2 and No. 6 Mountain Batteries respectively. 2nd Lieutenant Garrett of No. 19, has been transferred to No. 51 Company.

It is we believe, many years since trooping in connection with the Indian Reliefs has lasted up to the middle of May, for the movement of British soldiers across India in the height of the hot weather is usually guarded against. The men who arrived by the Assaye will have to be railed to their destinations and night travelling must be resorted to in most instances. It is intended to provide a liberal supply of ice with the trains along the routes, so that the risk of casualties from the heat will be minimised.

THE R. I. M. S. DALHOUSIE.

The Royal Indian Marine Steamer Dalhousie, is expected to arrive in Bombay from Aden to-morrow with the following on board :—4 warrant officers, 18 men, three women, and 4 children, 6 native officers, 178 men, 5 women and 5 children, and 75 followers. The troops on arrival will be landed at the Sassoon Dock.

THE MOTOR CAR IN INDIA.

A 5,000 MILES TRIP.

IV.

WE alluded in a previous article to a most successful tour which was made by Mr. Arthur Hoare, of the Bombay Motor Car Company, through the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province and Central India, and as this tour was in a way unique in India and bears a considerable relation to future developments of the pastime of automobilism in this country, it will be well for us to describe it. The trip was undertaken with a three-fold object. Mr. Hoare's first aim was to test the reliability of the special type of motor car which the Company, with which he is concerned, are having built to their order for this country. In the second place he desired to establish depots in all the principal towns of Central India, the Punjab and the North-West Provinces, for the storage and sale of petrol and motor car accessories, so that motorists travelling in that part of India in future—and in the course of the next few years there is little doubt that there will be a large number—should have every facility for obtaining supplies without the necessity which exists at present of arranging for the sending of these things in advance. The third object was to get a general idea of the possibilities of motoring in Central India, the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, so as to have available all information regarding routes, rivers and dak bungalows which is always required by would be travellers in this country. As we previously stated the car with which the tour was undertaken was the 8 h. p. De Dion, specially fitted for the country. Beyond a few sparking plugs, bolts, and nuts, practically no spare parts were carried. As the portion of the route between Bombay and Mhow had recently been traversed by Mr. Phipps with his Mercedes car, and as information regarding that part of the journey was already available, Mr. Hoare decided to commence his trip from Mhow. The car was therefore taken by train to that station, and on the 9th February he started on his journey expecting to do some two or three thousand miles before returning to Bombay.

While in Mhow the opportunity was taken to inspect the road between Mhow and Dhar where a service of motor cars is shortly to be instituted for the carrying of passengers and mails, the enterprising Dhar State having already entered into a contract for this service. The road in question is 35 miles long, and presents no difficulties. The traffic is very considerable, and there is no doubt the venture will in course of time prove a great success. It is expected that the cars will commence running in August or September next, although one or two are already making trial trips.

From Mhow to Dewas, the road is maintained by Government, and is in fairly good condition. It passes through the cantonment of Indore which lies about 13 miles from Mhow. A diversion was made at Dewas, Mr. Hoare running into Ujjain which is in Gwalior territory, and from Ujjain to Goona the road is kept up by the Gwalior State. Unfortunately it is not in good condition, but as his Highness the Maharajah Scindia has himself recently taken to motoring, there is every reason to expect that the roads throughout the Gwalior territory will receive early attention so as to render them more suitable for motoring. In crossing the rivers between Dewas and Goona no great difficulties were met with. The next run was from Goona to Sipri where one meets the light railways of the Gwalior State, running from Sipri to Gwalior. A diversion was made at Gwalior so as to visit Jhansi. The road between Gwalior and Jhansi being an old military road is maintained by Government and is in excellent condition. At Jhansi one comes into the territory known as the Bhundelkand, and with few exceptions the roads throughout that district are most excellent for motoring, being composed largely of latterite which forms a capital surface. From Jhansi a run was made to Nowgong, the well known cantonment which is usually approached by the dak road to Harpalpur. The scenery between Jhansi and Nowgong is wonderfully pretty, and this is a part of the country which one never sees when following the ordinary route from Bombay. During the whole distance from Jhansi to Nowgong one passes through interesting villages, and the natives of the country received the motor car with great delight. Returning from Nowgong, Jhansi was again reached, and the journey to Agra was made. In this neighbourhood the roads are made of a well-known clay called kunkar, and their condition is all that could be desired, the only difficulty of the roads is in connection with the traffic. Mr. Hoare encountered strings of camels some of which were a quarter of a mile long, and there were herds of bullocks which it was impossible to drive through and which had to be driven out of the way with sticks. Sheep and goats are also a great nuisance and are frequently met without any drivers at all. Mr. Hoare found it necessary on quite a number of occasions to stop the car until the road had been cleared. Whilst in this neighbourhood the opportunity was taken to visit Fatehpur-Sikri some 27 miles. To show how the advantages of the motor car are already being recognised up country there is from Agra a proposal on foot to run a dak between the Agra hotels to Fatehpur in the cold weather. Fatehpur is a well known rendezvous of globe trotters. Leaving Agra and going north, one has a delightful run to Hathras where there is an old Fort which is well worth a visit, but which is seldom seen by tourists owing to Hathras not being a sufficiently attractive place to stay at. There can be no doubt whatever that travelling through India by motor car will enable the tourist to see a vast number of interesting places which one cannot expect to witness by following the ordinary globe trotters' tour, Hathras is nearly 20 miles from Aligarh which is the next large town on the grand trunk road running north to Peshawar. Here also there are many interesting sights, and the motorist also has the advantage of splendid roads. Probably the finest run of Mr. Hoare's excursion was that between Aligarh and Delhi a distance of some 81 miles which was done without a single stop of any kind. When nearing Delhi by mistake the road over a bridge was missed in the dark and Mr. Hoare unfortunately ran into the mud of the river. The car stuck fast and it was necessary to go back half a mile in order to obtain the services of cartmen. This operation took a couple of hours, but fortunately no harm whatever was done and Mr. Hoare ran into Delhi one night at about half past eleven having done 180 miles in the day and having stopped at at least four or five different places en route. In regard to this run, Mr. Hoare explains, however, that the road was absolutely like a racing track, and was fairly free from traffic. It is with much regret that Mr Hoare reports that the roads around Delhi are in a most execrable condition. For ten miles around there is hardly a road which is free from holes, and one can only suppose that the roads have not yet recovered from the effects of the Durbar. This seems a pity as there are numerous places in the neighbourhood of Delhi which would be well worth a visit, provided the roads were in anything like good condition. In Delhi Mr. Hoare to his great surprise and also delight was welcomed by the Punjab Automobile Club. The members of this Association rendered Mr. Hoare every possible assistance and embraced the occasion to get up several very succesful runs.

From Delhi there is a straight run through Karnal and here the roads again proved to be excellent. After passing Umballa, the grand trunk road runs by Ludhiana, and it was here that Mr. Hoare had an exceedingly trying time in crossing the river Sutlej. During the monsoon the river is high, and it is negociated by means of a special ferry which the railway company run across it. In the dry weather however, the ferry ceases to run, and Mr. Hoare was therefore practically obliged to cross the river in the same fashion as the bullock carts. The actual water of the river during the months of February and March is only about 18 inches or two feet in depth, but there is about a mile of sand in each side which it is most difficult for a motor car to cross. At his first attempt Mr. Hoare had only proceeded a few hundred yards when he found himself in the middle of a sand bank, which effectually prevented the car from moving forward or going back. The car was at length with some difficulty dug out, and with the help of coolies was pushed towards the river.

(To be continued.)

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

ROYAL SCOTS vs GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

A CAPITAL game was witnessed last evening on the Cooperage in the Semi-Final round of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament between the team of the Grant Medical College and the Royal Scots. The Medicals having beaten the Cathedral High School Old Boys in the previous round of the competition, it was the general idea that they had an excellent chance of winning the tournament or at any rate of entering the final of the tournament. As events proved, however, the expectation was not justified by facts. The Medicals' attack was as strong as ever, but their defence on the first round proved an equal to the determined onslaughts of the Scots' forwards. For the major portion of the first half matters were equal. The Medicals were the first to get to work, but their efforts were brought to nothing owing to the stolid defence of the Scots, and especially the brilliant driving of the Scots right back. At length the Scotsmen bore down upon their opponents' goal and ten-minutes before half time penned their opponents in their twenty-five. This state of affairs did not last long, for a sudden pass across the field gave the ball to the Scots inside right, and the ball was put into the net before the spectators realised what had occurred, the goal-keeper having previously sat upon it. This success was quickly followed up by the Scots. Another pass from left to right gave the outside right the ball and he put in a splendid shot which completely beat the Medicals' goal keeper who had previously done sterling work. Half time arrived with the score :—Royal Scots, 2 goals; Medicals, nil.

When the game was resumed, the Scots again took up the running, but their opponents helped by long driving and excellent dribbling by their left back got down, and carried the game well into their opponents' quarters. They had not been long at work before Fido broke through and with a characteristic dash secured an almost open goal. The Scots' right back, however, ran back and robbed his way, and subsequently though the Medicals sent in shot after shot, the Scots were able by superb defence to preserve their goal intact. The Medicals' inside right made an effort and a goal appeared absolutely certain, but a corner was the only result owing to clever play by the Scots' left back and the effort again proved vain. For the greater part of the second half the Scots did all the pressing, but they could not score, and the game ended with the Scots leading, having thus earned the right to enter the final.

The score was :—
Royal Scots ..... 2 goals
Grant Medical College ..... 0 goal

THE CHESHIRE REGIMENT vs. THE YORKS AND LANCS.

The above teams met in the third round of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, on the Marine Lines Maiden last evening. At the start the goal to the north of the field was defended by the Yorks and Lancs. Yorks and Lancs at once carried the attack into the Cheshire "25", but the latter were equal to the occasion and drove the ball to the other end of the field. Subsequently they got to work and penned their opponents within their own lines. The Yorks and Lancs, however, at length were clearing, and for a time it appeared the tide had turned. Both teams had settled down and the ball was driven from end to end of the field. At length the Cheshires obtained a chance, and they carried the ball right to their opponents' goal. The Yorks and Lancs custodian, however, cleverly cleared. Both teams played up strongly but neither could break through and half time arrived with the score sheet blank.

On the resumption both teams played up vigorously. However shortly after half time the Cheshires had an opportunity which they cleverly turned to advantage. The play had not lasted five minutes when they scored their first goal. They followed this success very pluckily and before another minute had passed they scored two more goals. Subsequently the Cheshires had things much their own way. Their defence was sound and in concluding stages, the Yorks and Lancs assumed the offensive. Before the whistle went however, the Cheshires got down, and a fourth goal was added to their credit. The game ended

Cheshire Regiment ..... 4 goals
Yorks and Lancs ..... 0 goal

DEPARTURE OF THE R. I. M. S. CANNING.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Commander N. F. G. Wilson, sailed yesterday for Calicut and Rangoon, with the undermentioned drafts ex-transport Assaye :—1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry, comprising one officer 51 men rank-and-file, one woman, and one child, 1st Battalion Liverpool Regiment consisting of three officers 171 men rank-and-file, one woman, and three children; and 2nd Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers, comprising three officers, 121 men rank-and-file, one woman, and two children and 11 followers. The following are the names of the officers :—Major H. Swan, Liverpool Regiment; Lieutenant J. R. Monteath, Middlesex Regiment; 2nd Lieutenant H. G. Chesney, Northumberlands; 2nd Lieutenant A. V. K. Peake, 2nd R. Scots; Lieutenant C. J. McA. Grant, R. Highlanders; 2nd Lieutenants R. A. Wortham, K. O. S. Borderers, G. V. Gough, Suffolk Regiment; and Lieutenant A. E. B. Wood, R. A. M. C.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATION in respect of the under-mentioned invention have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 7th May. Khaserao Bhagwantrao Jadhava, subha and district magistrate of Navsari, under his Highness the Gaekwar's dominions. Improvements in the manufacture of sulphur and safety matches. Edward Golding Barton, district engineer, Darbhanga, Bengal. Clamp axle for stone rollers. The Hall Signal Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Maine, and having its principal place of business at No. 25 Broad street in New York city United States of America. Improvements in railway signal apparatus. Antonio Ribeiro da Silva Braga, chemist, Rua, Formosa, 12, Sao Paulo, Republic of Brazil. Manufacture of extract of meat, compressed or in powder. Antonio Ribeiro da Silva Braga, chemist, Rua Formosa, 12 Sao Paulo Republic of Brazil. Manufacture of liquid extract of meat or soft extract of meat. The Rapid Cyanide Treatment, Limited, manufacturers of 4, Bishopsgate Street within in the city of London, England. Improvements in or relating to the extraction of metals from their ores. Sven Carlson, doctor of philosophy, of Valhallavagen 93 Stockholm, Sweden. Improvements relating to petroleum and lamps. Thomas Frederick Hall and Robert Lund engineers both of Atlas Works Preston in the county of Lancaster England. Improvements in apparatus for drying or conditioning parboiled paddy green paddy and other grains or seeds. James Henry Apjohn gentleman, of 17. Victoria street Westminster, in the county of London, England. Improvements in tea bulkers or blenders. Gerband Ditmar, manufacturer, of 23, Erdbergstrasse, Vienna, Austria. Improvements in fastening for lantern glasses. Lawrence August Markt, mechanical engineer, of Westinghouse Building, 2, Norfolk street, Strand, London. Improvement in mixing valves for explosion engines. Charles Walke, Inspector of Steam Boilers, The Town Customs House, Fort Bombay. Improvements in the rollers of cotton gins. George Gaston, engineer and superintendent Building Department, English Warehouse, Champion Reefs, Kolar Gold Fields, Mysore Province. Means for the prevention of railway accidents when a railway bridge is washed away during a heavy flood.

A JOHANNESBURG telegram says that important negotiations are in progress having for their object the amalgamation of the entire South African railway system and its management by a central authority. The scheme is generally approved, and is regarded as an important step in the direction of federation.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The Cotton Debate in the Commons.

RAMIE SPINNING IN LANCASHIRE

THE INCREASE IN THE TEA DUTY.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

THERE have been, of course, a good many comments on the Manchester Exchange on the subject of the cotton debate in the House of Commons, but it is perhaps surprising how strictly the interest is confined to what may be called specialists. It must be frankly admitted that the majority do not take the faintest interest in the proceedings, and if the members of the Exchange were to be polled it may be feared that the minority who had read the reports of the discussion would be distressingly small. It is curious that many persons who spend a great deal of their time in casual talk have a great contempt for talk when the attempt is made to reduce it to coherence and responsibility. Among those who show an intelligent interest in the proceedings it is recognised that the debate is an effective advertisement at least and Mr. Lyttelton's rather vague declarations on the subject of railway extension are generally regarded as so far satisfactory. Some criticism suggests that the promise to expend £90,000 during three years on the three West African colonies leaves very little of the subscribed capital available for other purposes, but of course the necessity of some kind of concentration must be recognised and much of this expenditure will no doubt be recovered by sale of cotton. Another criticism takes the form of an objection to expenditure on what may be called a wide basis which may leave the Association committed to considerable undertakings without the funds to carry them on. It may be supposed, however, that three years will show whether a profitable industry is possible and if it is not perseverance in experiment will be unnecessary. An obscure point in the policy of the Cotton-growing Association seems to be the degree of encouragement or discouragement that would be extended to companies that might be formed to supplement or to develop its work. Mr. Emmott in his speech on Wednesday said that in ten years it would be necessary to have an additional 25,000,000 acres planted with cotton. It is unthinkable but if we are to have a quarter of that amount as the result of the Association's labours it is difficult to understand how it could be done except by the stimulation of numerous agencies that could hardly be controlled by a single organisation.

New York orders for Lancashire textile specialities have not of late been satisfactory, and the shrinkage shown in the value of exports from the Manchester consular district appears all the more serious when allowance is made for the higher prices of cotton wool and other staples during the past few months. The velveteen trade which is a special feature with some exporters here, has fallen off as far as the United States is concerned although in past years it has been observed that when silk-pile fabrics are dull there is a tendency to favour velveteen. One of the strongest features of the cotton section of the American dry goods trade has recently been the demand for mercerised goods and here the West Riding of Yorkshire has profited by the attention paid to mercerising by one of the Bradford textile combinations. The development of the Yorkshire business in cotton goods with the United States has been studied very keenly by some Manchester firms but it is recognised that the decreased demand for linings plush and some other articles has compelled Bradford to launch out into fresh channels to maintain its American business. Inquiries received in Manchester this week again show that linen dress goods are still favourites with a considerable section of American buyers although damasks and other staples have been somewhat neglected. The demand for linen dress goods is the more welcome to manufacturers in view of the somewhat depressed condition of the home linen industry the poor demand from the West Indies and the slackness in some of the South American markets. The Monte Video market has been somewhat depressed of late and goods ordered for the Uruguayan capital have in some cases been diverted to Buenos Ayres where the import trade has improved.

In some quarters great expectations have been based upon the possibility of developing the spinning and weaving of ramie in Lancashire, and for a number of years past considerable attention has been paid to the matter by various individuals who have produced interesting samples for the inspection of buyers. Continental houses, however, seem to have made rather more progress in this branch of the textile trades than English millowners and it has been affirmed for sometime past that some of the cloths reaching this market from Lyons are not innocent of ramie admixture. Amongst the goods in the manufacture of which ramie is now being used are dress goods, muslins, curtains, upholstery goods, household napery, damasks, laces, hosiery, ribbons, scarves trimmings, smallwares, nets, surgical bandages, shoe laces, fire engine hose and sail cloth—a sufficiently varied assortment. Eleven German manufacturers of incandescent gas mantles are now said to be using ramie yarn in preference to any other, and it is further affirmed that yarns composed of silk waste and ramie mixed bring better prices than those of silk waste alone, whilst ramie spun with long-combed wool has its uses in the manufacture of fancy goods. Formerly the difficulties of decorticating and degumming the ramie fibre hindered its progress as a textile material, and various attempts to prepare, comb, and spin it on machinery designed for flax, worsted, or silk waste were more or less of failures. But now machinery is designed and manufactured expressly for the treatment of ramie, and all the practical difficulties of its cultivation and manipulation have, it is claimed been removed.

The first effect of the increase in the tea duty has been to stimulate a strong demand in the London market for common and cheap qualities which have already advanced to the extent of nearly 1-4d. per pound, whilst medium and better grades have shown some tendency to decline since the Budget announcement. Messrs. Gow, Wilson, and Stanton, in their Indian Ceylon, and Java tea report, say that the increase in the duty came upon the trade as a complete surprise, producers little dreaming that tea was to be taxed over 100 per cent of its value. "The general opinion," they say, "seems to be that the public will be anxious to purchase tea at as low a price as possible, and that in consequence the demand for lower-grade teas may be more pronounced. As the bulk of this season's Indian crops has how been sold and new tea cannot arrive in quantity at any rate, until August next, if importers continue firm buyers will not have a superabundance of Indian tea to draw upon for the present. Consequently it should not be difficult to maintain the market for the time being at about its present level. It is most important that next season's crop of Indian and Ceylon tea should be kept at moderate figures and any approach to coarse plucking prohibited, as any addition to the supply might, with the present high rate of duty, be accompanied by a serious decline in price."

The Anglo-French understanding has directed increased attention to Morocco, a market whose requirements, although not extensive, have for a considerable period been very carefully catered for by a few Manchester houses which make a special study of the trade in such towns as Casa Balanca, Mogador and Saffi, whither they send travellers at regular intervals. These markets takes a few lines, but Manchester goods overshadow in importance every other branch of an import trade valued at about one and three-quarter million sterling per annum—although statistics, whether with reference to the trade or population of the country, are almost as vague as its southern frontier. It is understood that the furtherance of French interests is to be attempted by the establishment of a new line of steamers between Nantes, St. Nazaire, and the chief ports on the Morocco coast. The Market from the strictly commercial standpoint is not rich enough to justify the incurring of excessive expense by foreign firms who may try to enter into competition with established British houses. The latter are perfectly familiar with the dyes, printed patterns, and weaves required by

the population of Moors, Bedouin Arabs, Jews, and negroes inhabiting the country. Certain aspects of the Moroccan situation as affecting local interest, which were fully set forth by the late Sir Joseph Lee in 1884 before the Royal Commission on Depression of Trade, are not without interest to day.

A melbourne correspondent, writing on March 23, sends us the following account of the cotton-growing movement in Australia, which, he says, has advanced another but a very short stage towards its goal :—"The official examination of the areas in the southern and western districts of Queensland, from Nerang to Charleville, has demonstrated beyond dispute that cotton can be grown in that State with or without irrigation. Attention is now being concentrated upon the effort to induce the Federal Government to give a bonus for three years of one farthing per pound on cotton in seed (equal to about 3-4 per pound on lint cotton) to enable the pioneers of the new industry to meet the cost of haulage to port of shipment, and thus be able to compete with the world. If the bonus is granted soon I have no doubt that an acclimatised tree cotton will be grown on plantations now wholly given up to sugar cultivation. Already planters in the northern parts of Australia are agitating for an early decision by the Government. The education of the people of the southern portions of Victoria, South Australia, and New South Wales—upon the votes of whose representatives the granting of the bonus depends—as to the opportunities now afforded for cotton cultivation in Australia has been promoted by a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society held in Melbourne Town Hall on March 21, when a paper by Dr. Thomatis, a pioneer grower at Cairns, was read. Several Federal legislators, including Mr. Fisher (one of the ablest Labour members) and Messrs. L. E. Groom and Wilkinson (Ministerialists), were present, and proclaimed the ability of Queensland to support a white-labour cotton industry."

Our correspondent points out, however, that the effect of their assurances was somewhat neutralised by the fact that Dr. Thomatis's paper proposed the formation of a tropical territory, in which coloured indentured labour could be employed by cotton planters for twenty-five years, and in which, too, a special tax of a halfpenny per pound of seed cotton should be raised from the black-labour planters and distributed as a bonus to the white-labour growers. Disguise it as they might, the speakers were obliged to admit that unless a 'black belt' were formed in Australia, taking in the northern districts of West Australia, South Australia, and Queensland, the future of the new industry was very doubtful. "Simultaneously with the publication of Dr. Thomatis's paper," he says, "publicity has been given to a report on cotton-growing in the Northern Territory by Dr. Holtzr, the curator of the Adelaide Gardens, written at the request of the Prime Minister. Dr. Holtz divides the area in South Australia suitable for cotton-growing into two zones or districts. In the lower and marshy lands of the territory Dr. Holtz thinks that cotton can be grown, but not by white labour, owing to the prevalence of malaria and other dangers. In the upper zone, however, he thinks cotton can be grown by white men. The Prime Minister has been so much interested in Dr. Holtz's paper that he has decided to secure further reports from someone in the Northern Territory who is now experimenting in cotton culture with white labour."

In their New York financial letter dated April 16 Messrs. Henry Clews and Co. say that the most unsatisfactory feature in the present situation is the loss of American export trade. In March there was a reduction of about 23,000,000 dollars in exports compared with a year ago, more than one-half of which was in cotton and the remainder in wheat. Scarcity, and excessive speculation in these staples, especially in cotton, were, they say, chiefly responsible for this unwelcome change. At the same time imports, of merchandise showed a loss of over 5,000,000, dollars which somewhat corroborates the reports of lessened trade activity. If these tendencies continue they are likely to stimulate gold exports. In fact, the conditions are more in favour of gold shipments than for several years past at this season. Easy money, larger surplus reserves than for some years, and the prospects of Europe selling American stocks in case of a Russian or Japanese loan all tell in favour of gold exports, particularly when merchandise exports decline so much more rapidly than imports. However, it is pointed out that America usually ships gold freely at this season, and the country now holds over 1,300,000,000 dollars gold money, which is almost double that held only seven years ago. Amongst other influences which have recently checked enthusiasm in Wall-street are the poor Government report on winter wheat, the disappointing railway receipts, and the decline in the bank clearing-house returns. The record-breaking bank loans are attributed to heavy borrowing by joint-stock corporations, which find this means of obtaining urgently needed funds better than an issue of securities in so limited a bond market as the present.

HOW MEN HAVE MISSED MAKING FORTUNES.

It is astounding how many men may everywhere be found who are discontented—who feel instinctively that they were born for better things; who in some way, they scarce know how, have allowed life's golden opportunities to pass them by, failing to achieve what they believe might have been, nay should have been, theirs. No one can point to any definite defect in them, yet they have failed.

Why have they failed?

To the expert observer the cause is very obvious. Success is achieved only by energy, and energy is what they lack.

Now energy, whether of the hand or the head is produced by food. A starved man can neither dig the ground properly nor think out a matter clearly.

Has a man, therefore, in order to become energetic merely to be supplied with good food?

No; unfortunately the case is not so simple as that. The food that he eats must do its work properly; must make rich, pure blood, and repair the waste which is continually taking place in his system. Food can only do this when the digestive organs are in perfect working order. In persons whose digestion is impaired food stagnates, creates gases in the stomach and not only fails to properly sustain them but aggravates their complaint and poisons the system.

It is just here where Mother Seigle's Curative Syrup comes in. It is the one thing that cures indigestion and all the numerous maladies of which it is the parent, and in that way may be regarded as an unrivalled source to energy.

"When in Tasmania four years ago I was attacked by a serious illness," says Mr. Bowden, of 23, Pring Street, Woolloomooloo Sydney, N.S.W. "I could neither eat, sleep nor rest. A doctor whom I consulted said I was suffering from dyspepsia and gave me some medicine which patched me up for awhile; but I was soon as bad as ever again. Another Doctor attended me for two months but I received no benefit from his treatment, nor at the hospital where I afterwards went. My appetite almost ceased, and the little I ate disagreed with me. I became dull and languid and everything was a trouble to me. Accepting the advice of a friend to try, Mother Siegel's Syrup, these troubles soon disappeared. After a few doses, I felt better than I had done for months past. By the time I had taken five bottles I was restored to health and energy.

Just so. That is precisely the effect that Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup produces. Not only does that medicine eradicate disease, it promotes health and energy, those absolutely indispensable qualities in all who are called upon to fight life's battle. It is a purely natural tonic, composed of fruits, roots, and herbs containing no mineral substance whatever. For thirty-five years it has occupied the first place among all medicines whatsoever; and evidence as to its curative power is constantly forthcoming from the sixteen principal countries of the world.

Indigestion and biliousness are what some medical authorities term 'root diseases'; that is to say, if those complaints are neglected, they develop into others even more serious. More often than not, medicines supposed to be remedies are at first resorted to. Sometime these are persevered with for considerable periods resulting in loss of time and needless suffering, besides rendering the subsequent cure by Mother Seigel's Syrup more difficult. In these circumstances Mr. Bowden is to be congratulated on having his attention so early directed to Mother Seigel's Syrup, and upon the happy result of his use of it.

Many a man who is poor to day would be wealthy had he not been held down by ill-health. But there is bright hope for all such when once they clearly understand why they are so, and how they may unloose their bonds.

THE KING IN IRELAND.

HOW THEIR MAJESTIES WERE WELCOMED BY THEIR IRISH SUBJECTS.

The King and Queen, with Princess Victoria, left London on Monday afternoon (April 25) to pay their promised visit to Ireland.

Beautiful weather favoured the departure, and many thousands of people turned out in the streets and at Euston to give their Majesties a send-off. The Royal party drove in an open landau from Buckingham Palace to the station, and in the bright sunshine the pageant afforded quite a brilliant spectacle. Outriders and postillions in bright coloured uniforms preceded the carriage, and a detachment of Life Guards, their breastplates glittering in the sun, provided a Sovereign's escort. At many points along the route large crowds assembled and rent the air with ringing cheers as their Majesties passed by. The King wore the undress uniform of an Admiral, the Queen and Princess Victoria being in black relieved with light coloured boas. In attendance upon their Majesties were the Countess of Antrim, the Hon. Charlotte Knollys, Earl Howe, Lord Kenyon, Sir A. Condie Stephen, the Hon. Sidney Greville, the Hon. Seymour Fortescue, and Captain F. Ponsonby.

IRELAND'S GREETING.

The King and Queen arrived off Kingstown Harbour on board the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert shortly before 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning. The passage from Holyhead, which the yacht and its escort of two cruisers and four destroyers left at four o'clock, was accomplished in good weather. As the Victoria and Albert dropped anchor outside in the roads a salute was fired from the ships which had accompanied it across the Channel.

H.M.S. Lancaster took up her position to seaward of the Royal yacht. H.M.S. Juno and the torpedo-boat-destroyers Foyle, Contest, Laven, and Thorn entered the harbour, and drew up in line facing the landing wharf.

The weather was dull and cold, with occasional bursts of sunshine. Kingstown has bedecked itself with bunting and flags in honour of the Royal visit, and at all points round the harbour great crowds assembled early in the morning ready to give King Edward and his Consort a rousing welcome to Ireland.

A few minutes after half-past nine the Duke of Connaught and the Lord Lieutenant put off in a pinnace for the Royal yacht to greet their Majesties and formally welcome them to Ireland.

On the stroke of eleven the King and Queen put off from the Royal yacht in a steam pinnace. As the boat steamed into the harbour the gunboats fired a salute, and during the passage of their Majesties to the landing-stage there were roars of cheering from the vast crowds assembled at every point from which a view could be obtained.

Ten minutes later the pinnace glided alongside the wharf, and very soon the King and Queen had reached the Royal pavilion, where representatives of various Irish bodies stood ready to greet them. Bouquets were presented to the Queen and Princess Victoria by Miss Hynes and Miss Clark, and then an address was presented on behalf of the Kingstown Urban District Council, in reply to which the King said:

"Gentlemen,—I thank you for your cordial welcome, which is very gratifying to the Queen and myself. We are glad to find ourselves again in Ireland and amongst Irishmen, from whom we have received on our previous visits so many tokens of respect and goodwill. I am glad to learn that your council continues its efforts to provide better homes for the working population of this township I have, as you say, long taken a deep interest in the proper housing of the working classes, because I am convinced that whatever tends to the comfort of the labouring population must increase the efficiency of labour, and must advance the prosperity of the entire community.

"The Queen desires me to assure you of her undiminished interest in Irish cottage industries, to which you refer. We sincerely hope that the skill and taste of Irish cottage workers may win still wider recognition, and may bring brightness and comfort in an increasing measure to many a fireside. You have our best wishes for the prosperity of the communities which you represent, and for the happiness and welfare of the Irish people."

Following this interesting speech came the presentation of addresses by the Belfast Corporation, five Dublin bodies, and from the people of Killarney, who formally presented his Majesty with a piece of furniture made by Killarney men.

In a joint reply King Edward said he was glad to find in the address the same spirit of helpfulness regarding the future which was so apparent on the occasion of his last visit. In the interval something had been done for the fulfilment of those hopes. An important measure had become law having for its object the peaceful and equitable settlement of the land controversy. As effect is gradually given to the provisions of the measure he confidently looked for an improvement in agriculture industry and enterprise and generally for the growth of better feeling throughout the country.

He appreciated the efforts made in Ireland for the housing of the working classes. His earnest sympathy attended every endeavour to provide more comfortable homes and larger means of employment for the labouring population. He concurred in the view that in the education of the people lay their great hope, for the wide diffusion of cultivated intelligence was the surest guarantee of social peace, and the most fruitful source of self- reliance.

HIS MAJESTY AT THE RACES.

Their Majesties, accompanied by Princess Victoria and attended by a numerous retinue, then left by special train to attend the races at Punchestown. Their progress to the station was marked by great enthusiasm, and the send-off from the terminus was remarkable for its warmth. On arrival at Naas, which was gaily decorated the royal party was met by a guard of honour of the R.I.C. After an address had been presented on behalf of the Urban Council, the King and Queen started for the course, where they arrived amidst a scene of intense enthusiasm. On the course was a vast assemblage.

Their Majesties were conducted to their private apartments. New retiring rooms had been constructed and handsomely decorated. Queen Alexandra's apartment was furnished with a suite upholstered in crimson damask. Luncheon was laid for forty-four guests.

The racing was most sensational. William McCormack, the jockey, was thrown while riding Couronnement for the Drogheda Plate and succumbed on Wednesday from the injury to his skull. The operation of trepanning was resorted to but McCormack never rallied. Sad to relate this was not the only fatality attending the first day's racing. It has transpired that a man of the labouring class, not yet identified, was run over by a military waggon outside the enclosure and was picked up dead. Three horses were killed in the fall which injured McCormack.

Punchestown racecourse was again on Wednesday the scene of an enormous gathering on the occasion of the King's visit to the historic ground.

The weather was fine and warm, but rain threatened when their Majesties, accompanied by a large party from the Viceregal Lodge travelled down to Naas in a special train. Crowds assembled both at the terminus in Dublin and at Naas, and gave the King and Queen a most cordial welcome.

The King reached the course at one o'clock. The Queen and Princess Victoria did not accompany his Majesty, preferring to remain in Dublin, resting after the busy day's proceedings yesterday. His Majesty drove in a four horse brougham, with the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Kenyon, and Mr. George Wyndham, Chief Secretary.

Following in other carriages were Lord and Lady Londonderry, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, with their two daughters, and the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire.

As he drove along the course the King was received with vociferous cheering, which continued in volume all the way to the Royal Stand. Alighting at the entrance gate his Majesty walked along between two lines of spectators, the majority of whom were ladies. The weather fortunately kept fine, and the Royal arrival was signalised by a burst of sunshine.

The King on reaching the Royal Stand entered into conversation with many of the distinguished company.

WHAT THE IRISH PAPERS SAY.

The "Freeman's Journal" says:—"Nobody in Ireland desires to be discourteous to the King or wishes that the pleasure of his holiday in this country should be in the slightest degree marred. But a protest must be raised against using the friendliness shown to the King personally in order to buttress up a beaten political party."

The "Dublin Daily Express" says:—The King and his gracious consort, in paying two visits to this country since the Coronation have shown their deep interest in Ireland and have given a good earnest of their desire to establish the most friendly and cordial relations with their Irish subjects."

The "Irish Daily Independent" says:—"Edward the Peacemaker and his consort have deserved well of Ireland and we fervently trust that what has occurred during the comparatively brief interval which has elapsed since the Coronation is only a mere foreshadowing of the still greater debt of gratitude and love which they may yet be privileged to impose on our chivalrous and generous people."

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Darothy Nevill, and many others Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of 'Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

COOKERY UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

A MIXED MEAL IN WILD MESOPOTAMIA

Some very entertaining pages are furnished by Miss L. Jebb in "Longman's Magazine" for May concerning the peregrinations of an English party in "that blessed land Mesopotamia." Here is an extract:—

The cook came in with a pleasing expression:

"What will you have for supper?" he said.

"What can we have?" we answered, with the caution arising from long experience of limited possibilities.

"What you wish," he said, with as much assurance and affability as if he was presenting a huge bill of fare. I knew what one could expect in these places.

"Get a fowl" I said.

"There is not one left here," he answered.

"Eggs, then," I suggested, with the humour of desperation.

"No fowl, how eggs?" he answered with pitying superiority.

"Well, we will have what there is." I said faintly.

"There is nothing" he answered cheerfully.

"Miserable man" I said, "how dared you begin by holding out hopes of lobster salad and maraschino croustades?"

Was there nothing left of our stores? I rummaged in the box which held them. Everything was wet and slimy. A few bars of chocolate were soaked in bovril, emanating from a broken bottle; a sticky tin held the remains of pekmez, a native jam made with grape juice, two dirty linen bags contained respectively a little tea and rice, a disgusting-looking pasty mess in what had once been a cardboard box aroused my curiosity. Could it be—yes, it had once been protein flour, "eminently suitable for travellers and tourists, forming a delicious and sustaining meal when no other food is procurable." It had been the parting gift of our respective mothers, along with injunctions to air our clothes. I calmly thought the matter out.

"X," I said, will it be best to eat chocolate with the bovril thrown in or to drink bovril with the chocolate thrown in?"

"Don't talk about it, said X; cook everything up together, and let us hope individual flavours will be merged beyond recognition.

We put a tin of water on the fire and threw in the rice and protein. The chocolate and bovril were added after carefully picking out the bits of broken bottle. Hassan fumbled in a wide leathern belt which he wore round his middle; the space between himself and the belt served as a pocket where he carried all his goods. With an air of unspeakable pride he produced a small, round grimy object, which he held aloft in triumph.

"Suwan!" ("Onion") we all shouted simultaneously in excited, ungovernable greed. He nodded ecstatically and pulling the long dagger-like knife out of his belt, he proceeded with great deliberation to cut the treasure into slices and let them fall one by one into the bubbling pot.

OFFICIAL SECRETS.

In reference to the operation of the Official Secrets Act the "Kathiawar Times" says:—As regards this province of Kathiawar the majority of our contemporaries will be not the less surprized to learn that there is not a single department under the local Government, whose business is not looked upon as falling under the scope of the Official Secrets Act. In this province the business of the annual meetings of the Karbharis, of the quarterly meetings of the Railways, of the meetings of the Jadeja Daughters' question, of the Inspectors of the Educational Departments etc., are carried on under perfect secrecy, so much so that reports of not a single business of them are ever supplied to the provincial newspapers for publication. And we are constrained to remark that not only are no reporters of any of these papers allowed admission to the said meetings but that even if they manage to secure some information concerning the same and of special interest to the public in an honest and reasonable manner, a severe eye of suspicion is soon directed upon them. Even the judgments of important cases trial before the Chief Adovlat of Kathiawar, that is invested almost with the powers of a High Court are never supplied to the provincial public organs without a written permission to that effect from the Agent to the Governor or the Chief Justice. That the various authorities under the Agency should observe perfect secrecy and silence in matters of political importance is but just and proper and hardly to be blamed, but that they should try to throw a veil of secrecy on each and every business, whether sufficiently important or not is at once unreasonable and not the less offending. This policy of secrecy has been carried on to such an annoying extent that the newspaper walas have had very often to resort to the Agent to the Governor for permission to enable them to secure such unimportant information as the proposed programme of a high officers tour through his districts, the proposed changes in the Railway timetables the plague returns in the affected parts, the amount of rainfall in the various districts &c.

H. M. S. PORPOISE AND CORAL BORING.

In an article in 'Nature," April 21st, dealing with the Atoll of Funafuti, (the report of the R S Coral Reef Committee) a fine illustration appears, showing the Lagoon-Boring Apparatus of H M S Porpoise. The article: states The work before us consists of a series of reports by different authors in connection with the three expeditions that were sent to Funafuti in 1893, 1897 and 1898. Little modern scientific work shows a better record of determination and thoroughness than this. The magnetic survey, worked out by Captain Creak by pointing out in the areas of greatest disturbance the probable positions where magnetic rocks might nearest approach the surface, suggested the idea of driving a boring down through the bottom of the lagoon subsequently brilliantly carried out by Mr. Halligan with the aid of the captain and officers of H M S Porpoise. The second expedition carried the bore to 698 feet, but was unsatisfactory in view of the small amount of core obtained. It, however, completed the geological survey of the islets. Finally, the third expedition drove the same boring beyond 1,100 feet, the greater part of its core being almost continuous, and put down a second in the lagoon a depth of 245 feet from the surface. Collections were also made from the outer slopes to 200 fathoms and the biology of the atoll was studied by Mr. Finck.

WHITE MAN TURNING BLACK.

One of the patients at the London Hospital is a white man named Thomas Goss, who is gradually turning black. He was taken there from the Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum, where he has been an inmate for the past three years. He says that many doctors have examined him, but none has discovered what is causing his skin to change colour. One well-known cause of pigmentation is Addison's disease. Although it has been known since 1855, no cure has yet been found for it. It generally runs for about two years and ends in the death of the patient after gradual emaciation. The patient's skin becomes bronze coloured; in fact, the disease is alternatively known as "bronzed skin" But whether Goss is suffering from "bronzed skin" is not yet known. The disease is described as being rare, and "characterised by progressive debility and emaciation, with increased pigmentation of the skin."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards	Plague Attacks	Plague Deaths	Death from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chakla, Umerkhadi and Dongri	7	8	26
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	11	10	24
Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	3	2	3
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	8	7	25
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	3	2	7
G Mahim and Worli	9	6	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Residents and Unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	4	9
Total	41	39	108
Total plague deaths to date	275,530	227,307	
Same date last year	47	40	131

Millions of modest women suffer in the silence from those painful irregularities peculiar to their sex, who can be easily cured by a few capsules of Apiolline.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

DOCTOR SAFE?

Charges brought against a provincial medical man now on trial have nothing to do with this note, but they suggest a general reflection. If half the stories that are to be heard from London men are founded on fact, some of the country practitioners must be very unsafe persons into whose hands to commit one's life. One is assured that a very precious life was sacrificed last year through the sheer incompetence of a fossilised country doctor, who utterly failed to diagnose his patient's complaint, and did not call in the assistance of an up-to-date man until it was too late. In another case a whole district was injuriously affected by a wrong diagnosis. The local man certified that a holiday resort was affected by a dangerous epidemic. The news spread like wildfire and the season was ruined for the residents. In the end it was proved that the complaint was a quite innocuous one. The aver age provincial medico is a highly qualified expert, but what of the man in remote country areas, who has never read a medical work since he quitted hospital, and to whom a a diquisition on the modern aspects of his profession is so much Sanscrit.

STATE NAMES.

The new States which America proposes to create lack each an essentials; so far as one can discover they have no nickname, without which no self-respecting State can raise its head in the Union. All the rest have them, and curious many of them are. The people of Alama are lizards; of Arkansas, toothpicks California, goldhunters Colorado, gold-hunters; Connecticut, wooden nutmegs; Delaware, musk rats Florida, fly-up-the-creeks, Georgia, buzzard Illinois, suckers Indiana, hoosiers Iowa, hawk-eyes Kansas, jayhawkers; Kentucky, corn-crackers; Louisiana, crooles; Maine, foxes; Maryland, craw teumpers; Michigan, wolverines; Minnesotr, gophers Mississippi, tadpoles; Missouri, pukes; Nebraska, bugeaters; Nevada, sage-hens; New Hempshire, granite-boys; New Jersey, blues clam-catchers; New York, knickerbockers; North Carolina tar-boilers or Tuckoes; Ohio, buck-eyes; Oregon web-feet or hard cases; Pennsylvania Pennamites or leather-heads Rhode Island, gun-flints South Carolina, weasels; Tennessee, whelps Texes, beef-heads Vermont, gre n-mountain boys Virginia, beadies Wisconsin badgers. Some of those sobriquets have history in them.

POLICEMAN XX.

Readers of the "Times" are anxious to know "who controls policeman X?" In a specific instance, XX controls Policeman X. At a certain terminus for 'buses and trams a vampire, satellite of a greater vampire plies his nefarious wiles upon the drivers and conductors who there resort. He is a bookmaker's tout. Openly he makes his bets, fills up his list, and sends it into the City by special Post Office messanger. On Saturday you see him collecting stakes from the stupid fellows who have been beguiled into betting with him. Then Policeman X who all the week has been a witness of his law-breaking, adjourns with him to the back entrance of a tavern, and the dereliction of duty on Policeman X's part is requited no doubt in copious draughts of the delectable double X.

THE FIRE FIEND.

Chicago and Toronto suggest that we are no nearer immunity from tremendous catastrophes from fire than we were when half London was burning. The "fire-proof" buildings of which we hear so much are non-existant. The use of steel girders, the contractors now say, but hastens the downfall of a building in which fire is raging. In every year of every generation inventors claim to have found the non-inflammable material, and the liquid which will instantly extinguish a conflagration. But after all our own experience, we see Chicago's fairest citizens as helpless as were the primitive savages; we see the worshippers in Santiago Cathedral burnt to cinders—two thousand of them; and now we have the very heart burnt out of Toronto. The great fire of London destroyed 400 streets containing 13,200 houses, as well as St. Paul's Cathedral and eighty-nine churches, the City gates, and practically all the public buildings of note, and effected damage which would now mean £30,000,000. The lessons were so well taken to heart that twice within recent times our finest architectural treasures, Canterbury Cathedral, Westminster Abby, and York Minster have each been a fire.

TO WHAT GOAL.

There can at present be no mistaking the portrait of the Dowager Empress of China which they built a special railway to accommodate on its way to the port of embarkation for St. Louis. But who shall say what will be its fate ten or twenty years hence? Many a treasured masterpiece has fluttered in rags before a Seven Dials shop, unrecognised, unknown. The absurd practice of not putting the name of the subject on a portrait has excited the indignation of many men. John Locke and Horace Walpole among them. The counterfeit presentment of a not less illustrious person than the Dowager Empress is lost to us through this very omission. That portrait of which the poet sang

This Sight shall damy the raging Ruffian's Breast
The Poison spill, and half-drawn sword arrest,
To soft Compassion stubborn Traitors bend,
And, One destroyed, a Thousand Kings defend!

is supposed to have been painted at the trial of Charles I. It was not described, got lost, and to this day is one of the treasures for which the directors of the National Gallery sigh.

G. P. O. PREROGATIVE.

Another instance has been afforded of the manner in which the laws of the land may sometimes help to defeat the ends of justice. But for a clerk having unconsciously broken the regulations the detectives engaged in a case involving very serious issues and of enormous importance to the public would have been prevented from getting from the Post Office clues essential to the conduct of the prosecution. It is possible to place in the hands of a public department such as the Post Office too great power. An instance of this came under the notice of the writer not long ago. Information was wrongly given as to the time at which a certain letter would be delivered. It became necessary, therefore to post a further letter, and for this a fee of 1s. 0d. was paid for special delivery of the second missive. Both letters arrived simultaneously, showing that the special delivery fee had been accepted without the carrying out of the contract implied. It proved impossible to recover the sum. The money involved of course, was nothing; the principle, however, was everything.

BREAKING THE LAW.

The Post Office makes us all break the law. Who, when he is in some remote country district, does not at some time or other find it necessary to supplement bad postal services by sending letters by carrier and other private persons? To do so is in direct contravention of the law. You are forbidden to make use of the carrier or his servants for the conveyance of letters unless they refer to articles conveyed in his cart. The same restriction applies to owners of ships and boats, other than the recognised mail boats. This means that you can get a letter on a life-or-death matter as far as a big distributing centre beyond which it will not go for perhaps twenty-four hours, but, if you employ a special messenger, as of course you will in despite of Post Office regulations you render yourself and your courie liable to prosecution. What a number of misdemeanants this country of ours must contain!

A MASTER PARADOX.

There are still homes in England in which "Robinson Crouse" is read as regularly as if it were the Bible, and in which every word is regarded as possessing a great truth. It is 173 years since its author died. What writer of our day may hope that his works will be read so long a time after they have been written? Sir Walter Besant belived that the "Journal of the Plauge Year" was collated from Defoe's personal recollection of stories told him by those whose who witnessed the events he described, and that he charge against him of having created fictitious "history" is false. But no matter in what spirit he had written, Defoe must have been believed to have witten facts. As Sir Leslie Stephen has said of Defoe was given a tongue to which no one could listen without believing every word that he uttered. The quaint point about that is that twice he was prosecuted for what he meant to be ironical. He was so unskilful in irony that nobody could take him except literally.

AN ANCIENT CULT.

It is not surprising that strong measures have had to be adopted to repress brigandage in South Africa. Wherever there is a peaceful community upon which to prey, there the brigand has appeared from time immemorial down to our own day. And although every man's hand is against the brigand, the outlaw flourishes—in Italy, Greece Bulgaria, Turkey, in the Far East, and in all the larger islands of the Mediterranean. It is a matter worth remembering by those who in holiday mood intend to wander far from London this summer. Not so long ago £25 000 was demanded for the release of Miss Stone; which was only half the amount placed upon the head of Mr. Herbert and his companions by the Greek brigands who murdered their captives when the money was not forthcoming. A sum of £12,000 was demanded for the release of Colonel Synge, to whom the impudent ruffian who had captured him, offered £50 "commission" upon the ransom being paid over. The worst feature of that business was that the gallant Colonel had gone as a missioner of mercy distributing relief on behalf of Sir Henry Layard to Mussulman refugees in Eastern Roumelia.

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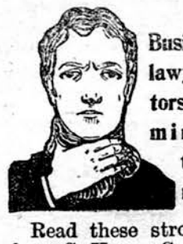
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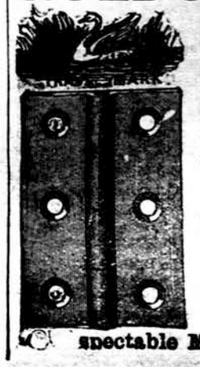
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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

At the recent International Congress of School Hygiene held at Nuremberg an important address dealing with the relationship of the development of myopia to the conditions of school life was delivered by Professor Cohn of Breslau. Based upon an experience extending over some forty years, Professor Cohn has found that the number of short-sighted children increases with the development of the school from the lowest village school to the gymnasium; and that the proportion of myopic children, and also the degree of myopia, steadily increases from the lower to the higher classes. He thus regards myopia as a widespread disease produced by school life. Prof. Cohn's experience says the Hospital can find many paralleles in this country, and his proposal of 'no school without an ophthalmologist' will meet with many sympathisers. . . . Every private practitioner should see that myopic parents are made alive to the special risks of their children, and thus take his part in establishing a sound public opinion where there is at present much ignorance and prejudice.

"To those who dwell in cities spring has trials that are peculiar to itself, says The "Lancet." Who does not know the enervating sense that accompanies the first warm day of the year? We may agree with Johnson that he is a weak creature who is influenced by the weather, but if we do we must confess with the same breath that to-day most of us are weak creatures. If, like Johnson, we lived in more leisurely times, and regaled ourselves heartily in Fleet Street about the middle of the day, following the meal with a comfortable discussion, may be we, too, should be indifferent whether the sun shone or the rain fell. Unfortunately we work our nervous systems more and our alimentary organs less than did our grand-parents. Inevitably we have a sensitivness that was unknown to most of them. Their fits of 'the spleen' were well earned probably, by loads within the stomach. We acknowledge no such consoling cause for the "ennui" that often in the spring assails the town dweller. Happy he who can dispel it by a week-end in the country or at the sea before his regulation summer holiday arrives."

MM. F. di Brazza and P. Pirenne, in the "Revue Scientifique for April 23, give an account of the researches and conclusions of M. Von Schron, whose name is so intimately connected with the doctrine of life in crystals. M. Von Schron is the director of the Pathological Institute of the University of Naples, and his researches date from the time of Kochs famous experiments in investigating the nature of the consumption microbe. Among the products of secretion and excretion of the bacteria in question there are some which are particularly abundant. They are formed of albuminoid matter which becomes crystallised. The crystals present all the characteristics of the living being and it is asserted that they are in a state of continual evolution. He renewed the experiments on inorganic crystals—minerals, igneous rocks &c,—and came to the same conclusion. According to him, it is the young crystal which is alive. The old crystal is, as it were, in the fossil state. At the outset, like most people, he looked upon the crystal as an inert body, subject to chemical and physical laws a body to which the idea of life can only be attached by the poetic temperament. But after the prolonged study of some 12,000 micro-photographs obtained in the course of his labours he believes that the crystal is an organised being in evolution, like the plant and the animal, with its own biology and pathology. Bioplasm is a term coined from plasm, or plasma the formless elementary matter from which the developments of a cell take place.

In the case of vegetables or animals the plasm or bioplasm is composed of cells, fibres, vessels, and nerves, which together constitute the organs and tissues. The crystal has no organs, unless we consider its cells as such, but it represents a tissue in continual evolution. Philoplasm, Zoo plasm, and Anthroplasm are the names given to Bioplasm according as it is applied to vegetables, animals, or to man. Von Schron speaks of Petroplasm as applied to rocks, and it may qe Jaloplasm if uniform, Granuloplasm if granular Filoplasm thready in its nature and so on. When it gives rise to a higher organisation we have Petrocells, and these are easily studied for the master composing their nucleus is distinguished by its colour from the matter enveloping the nucleus.

When a salt is dissolved in water until the liquid is saturated, and the temperature is then lowered, the crystals of salt are re-formed. This has hitherto been attributed to the operation of purely chemical and physical laws. But, according to Von Schron, it arises from a series of vital phenomena of a very complicated character. As soon as the crystallisation begins a small globule is seen to emerge from the uniform mass. It is easily recognisable from the fact that its index of refraction is different from that of the liquid under observation. Within the globule is a slight petroplasmic thread structure analogous to the chromatin in the formation of animal and vegetable cells. Next appear tiny dark points called petroblasts in the centre of dark matter called Deuterolitoplasm, and on the surface of a light substance called Protolitoplasm. It is from these two substances that crystal is formed. There are three different types of petroblasts, two of which emerge from the globule and give birth to embryonic crystals, while the third, which remains within, also gives a crystal.

A kind of struggle goes on between the two substances; the globule changes its form, receiving an annular increment, and this ring is in its turn deformed, forming an angle which is called the primitive dominant angle because it gives the direction of the future crystal. Presently an angle is formed called the diagonal angle, and finally the intersection of the planes of these two opposite angles forms new angles called secondary. So that the axis of the crystal actually exists and may be seen on the photograph of the phenomenon at this stage. These are the formative stages of the crystal. The crystal can move and can reproduce itself, curiously enough, in three ways. A crystal of recent formation will divide into two which separate from each other by a rotary movement. Or the petroblasts may develop reach the surface of the crystal, continue to develop and finally leave the home of their birth. Or a small crystal may be formed within its crystal mother, come to the surface, and issue forth by a compound rotary and progressive movement. Even here the struggle for existence is exemplified. When during their growth two crystals come into contact the weaker is absorbed by the stronger, and of this phenomenon Von Schron has obtained a striking photograph.

Von Schron holds that the appearance of real cells in the homogeneous solutions of salts is proof positive of spontaneous generation. Virchow's dictum "Omnis cellula ex cellula" is thus replaced by a rival "Omne vivum ex plasmate" "Germ" is replaced by a vital force, the effect of which persists during the formation of the crystal, which is directed along its axis, and which harmonises and controls matter. Spontaneous generation may be cellular, as shown by the fact that cells appear in liquid which has been deprived of every trace of cells. Or again it may be individual, for the individual crystal is born in the same liquid. The individual disappears in the solution and afterwards reappears in its original form, and this phenomenon of disappearance is reproduced indefinitely, and on each occasion the signal of reappearance is given by the sudden emergence into being of the filiform petroplasm on which and in which the crystal is born. All minerals, except a few crystallised under the influence of heat are of crysrtalline formation. Hence if we are to attach any value to the conclusions of Von Schron, all minerals are colonies of beings which live or have lived.

The authors of the paper in the "Revue Scientifique" are of opinion that this theory of life in crystals will throw some light on the remarkable experiments the results of which were communicated to the Royal Society in 1900 by Dr. Jagadis Chunder Bose. His doctrine of "response in metals" is to be found in a volume entitled "Response in the Living and Non-Living" published in 1902 by Messrs. Longman, Green. The metal responses were exhibited by moist conductors, connected on the one hand with strips of metal, and on the other with a galvanometer through non-polarisable junctions. A stimulus, as he called it was given by a sudden blow, and the electrical response was thrown into evidence by the changes in the polarisation interfaces. So convinced is he of the accuracy of his deductions that he states that there is an absolutely complete parallelism between the phenomena of response in the organic and the inorganic. We are afraid that his over confident speculations were not very warmly received by contemporary physicists or biologists, but it is remarkable that assertions tending to similar conclusions should arise from the investigations of a pathologist into the life-history of crystals.

This is a story which is being told of the American Bishop Potter. It occurred when he was preaching one Sunday evening in a small town in the Adirondack Mountains. When the service was over a tall, gaunt man, with the air of a backwoodsman came up to the bishop with outstretched hand. "I've heerd ye preach twice afore this," he said, "an I like yer preachin.' I alluz larn somethin' new' from ye. I rid 10 mile to-night to hear ye, an' I'd a rid 10 more, fer, as usual, I heerd somethin' new to-night that I never knowed afore." "Well, I am glad of that," said the bishop, shaking the outstretched hand; "and what was it you learned to-night?' Why bishop, I found out fer the fust time in my life that Sodom and Gomorrah wusn't twins."

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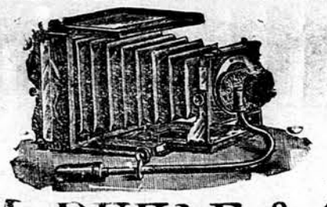

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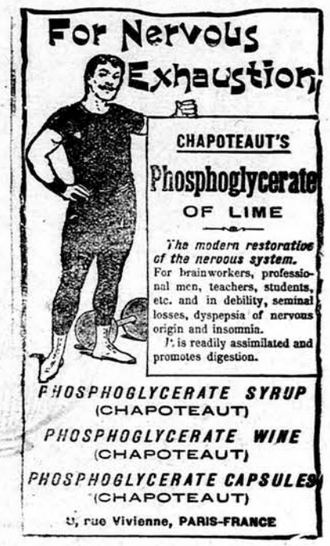
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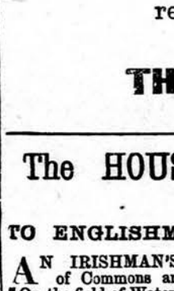

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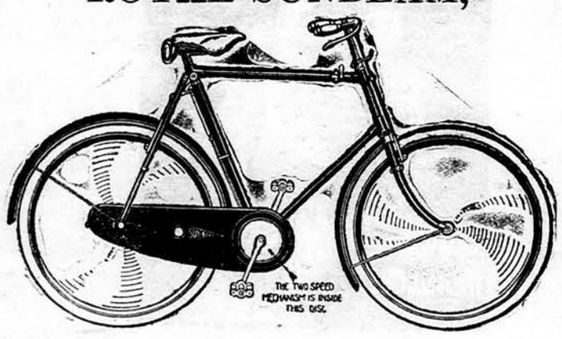

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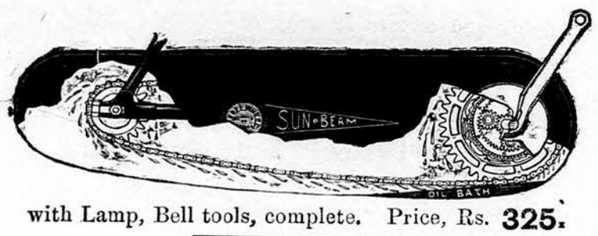

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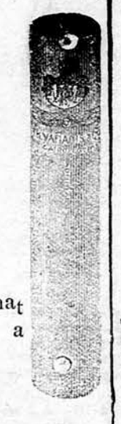

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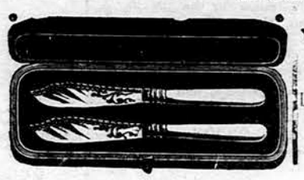

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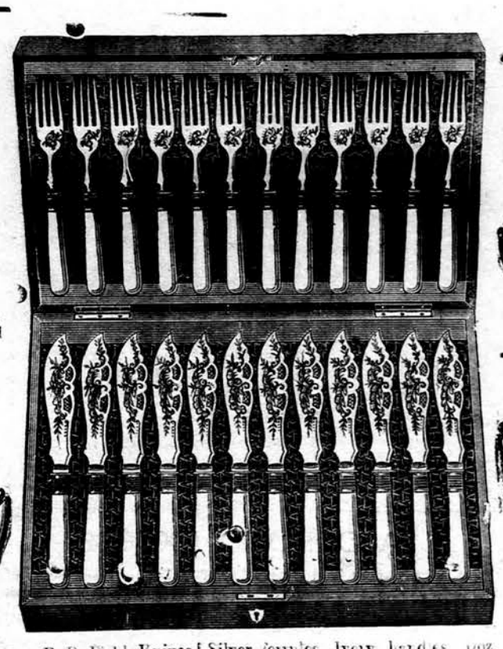

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